

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 075

19 April 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

U.S. Spokesman Responds to Brezhnev Proposal B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Role in Falklands Dispute [19 Apr] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Defense Ministry Rally Marks DPRK Army Anniversary D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Zhao Ziyang Meets With Hong Kong Visitor E 1
Li Xiannian Meets, Fetes Australia's Hill E 1
PRC Marks Democratic Kampuchea Anniversary E 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Population Decrease in Kampuchea [16 Apr] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Concluding Coverage of Visit by Ceausescu H 1
Li Xiannian Banquet H 1
16 Apr Press Conference H 1
Beijing Television Interview H 2
Cooperation Documents Signed H 3
Wife Meets Scientists H 3
Departs for DPRK 17 Apr H 4
XINHUA Views Visit H 5
RENMIN RIBAO Article [15 Apr] H 7

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Condemns Jerusalem Mosque Attack [15 Apr] I 1
Ministers Attend Syrian Reception in Beijing I 1
PRC Navy Delegation Visits Algeria 17 Apr I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA Commentator Views Falklands Dispute J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Constitution Committee Continues Meetings K 1
17 April Session K 1
Editorial on Dealing Blows at Economic Crimes K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 Apr]
HONGQI Stresses Developing Foreign Economic Ties K 3
Propaganda Head Deng Liqun Addresses Meeting K 5
RENMIN RIBAO Reports on Retiring PLA Cadres [15 Apr] K 6

Beijing Evictions for Construction Plan Discussed	K 7
1982 First Quarter Industrial Figures Released	K 8
Economic Data of 40 Cities To Be Studied Monthly	K 9
New Wheatfield Management Method Developed	K 10
Article Recounts Deeds of Ming Official Wang Ao	K 11
[GUANGMING RIBAO 29 Mar]	
JIEFANGJUN BAO Praises Sentries on Xisha Islands	K 15

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Zhou Zijian Attends Party Meeting	O 1
Xiang Nan Meets Shanghai Industry Figures	O 1
Shandong's Bai Rubing Speaks on Ideological Work	O 2
Shanghai People's Congress Session Concludes	O 4
Resolution Adopted	O 4
JIEFANG RIBAO Cited on Status of Baoshan Project	O 5
[CHINA DAILY 9 Apr]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Circular on Combating Economic Crimes	P 1
New Guangdong Regulations on Imported Commodities	P 1
Hubei Holds Meeting on Planned Parenthood Work	P 2
Briefs: Hainan Drought Circular	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing Addresses Guiyang Decorum Gathering	Q 1
Sichuan Leaders Inspect Jintang Flood Recovery	Q 1
Tan Qilong at Sichuan Family Planning Meeting	Q 1
Yin Fatang at Lhasa Decorum Month Meeting	Q 2
Yunnan Party Members' Religious Activities Scored	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Hebei Comments on Combating Economic Crimes	R 1
Hebei Reports Progress of Construction Projects	R 2
Briefs: Nei Mongol Sowing Area	R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Comments on Economic Crimes	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 17 Apr]	
Jilin Urges Construction Units Fulfill Contracts	S 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Urges Struggle Against Economic Crimes	T 1
Qinghai Railway Corps Holds Military Parade	T 1
Briefs: Gansu City Planning	T 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Softball Leaders Urge Relocation of World Meet	U 1
--	-----

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO Sees Progress in Sino-U.S. Talks [16 Apr]	W 1
--	-----

U.S. SPOKESMAN RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

OW181536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration said today it would study "carefully" a suggestion by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the American and Soviet leaders hold a summit meeting in a third country possibly next October. Brezhnev made the suggestion in a PRAVDA interview which was carried by TASS today. He turned down U.S. President Ronald Reagan's earlier proposal made on April 5 that he and Brezhnev meet during a special U.N. session on disarmament in New York in June.

White House communications Director David Gergen said: "We will, of course, study President Brezhnev's remarks very carefully. In the meantime, President Reagan remains hopeful that President Brezhnev will come to the United Nations this June and meet him then."

On Brezhnev's suggestion, Gergen said, "our position on a full-fledged summit is: We do not exclude such a meeting in principle, but the meeting would have to be well-prepared and there should be a reasonable chance that it would have worthwhile, positive results." "We do not interpret his remarks as a rejection of the President's expressed hope" that Brezhnev would come to New York in June, he added. He said that in the meantime, "we remain hopeful the more informal meeting the President proposed would take place."

Western news agencies believed the White House statement suggested that the United States was not willing to hold a formal U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ROLE IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK190840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Shi Dawei [0670 6671 3634]: "The United States and the Malvinas Islands Dispute"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig again flew to Buenos Aires on 15 April for his second round of mediation in the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. Haig crossed the Atlantic four times in only 7 days, traveling twice to Argentina and Britain. This is yet another urgent shuttle diplomacy carried out by a U.S. secretary of state, following that by Kissinger.

Leading American newspapers have given the Malvinas headline treatment every day since the dispute broke out and have devoted long reports to its development, fully reflecting American concern over this conflict. The Malvinas poses a difficult problem for U.S. diplomacy. President Reagan said of the dispute: "This is an extremely embarrassing situation for the United States, because both parties to the dispute are our friends." These words set out the American predicament in the Malvinas dispute.

Britain is America's ally in Europe. Mrs Thatcher's Tory government has consistently supported the U.S. stand on major issues such as nuclear weapons in Europe. Britain provided America with considerable help during the affair of the American hostages in Iran in 1979. After the Malvinas affair started, the 10 countries of the EEC took concerted action to stop selling arms and military equipment to Argentina and embargo imports from that country. When the United States announced that it was taking a neutral and mediatory stand in the matter, some influential British newspapers pointed out that it was insufficient for the United States to keep a neutral stand in the affair; America should realize that Britain is its ally and take similar action to that of the other allies.

Certain British members of Parliament even accused the United States of "not just remaining neutral, but actually viewing with hostility any war moves against Argentina."

Argentina and the United States are both signatories of the 1947 Rio Pact. According to this pact, when one of the signatories is attacked, the others are obliged to aid it. However, U.S.-Argentine relations have only become close in the past year or so. Since the Reagan administration took office, the current Argentine president, Galtieri, has on numerous occasions expressed his hopes of joining hands with the United States to curb Soviet influence. President Galtieri and Foreign Minister Mendez have repeatedly stressed this orientation of Argentine foreign policy, and have also supported U.S. policy in Central America. According to the Argentine press, Argentina has promised to allow the United States to set up missile bases in the South Atlantic, on condition that the United States supports Argentine demands for sovereignty over the Malvinas. U.S. action in voting in the Security Council in favor of the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Malvinas and in providing the British fleet with intelligence on the Argentine forces on the islands has made the Argentine Government unhappy, and it says that the United States is leaning toward Britain.

Amid the heated emotions of the two parties to the dispute, the United States has strenuously advocated that both sides should refrain from the use of force; on the one hand it wants to maintain its traditional relationship with Britain and preserve NATO unity, and on the other it wants to keep close ties with Argentina and prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a beachhead in Latin America.

People concerned here say that the possibility of solving the dispute peacefully does exist, because neither side really wants to resort to force. Both Argentina and Britain are facing serious economic difficulties. According to estimates, Argentina has spent over \$500 million in recovering the Malvinas. The EEC embargo on imports from Argentina has also brought that country still greater economic problems. The British task force is costing 10 million pounds a day, and moreover the London Stock Exchange became chaotic as soon as the fleet sailed. Some \$4.4 billion were lost on the exchange in 1 day. Up to the present, neither side has eliminated the possibility of solving the dispute peacefully. In a telephone conversation with Reagan on 15 April, President Galtieri again stressed Argentina's "willingness to solve this crisis by peaceful means." The U.S. Government hopes that its mediation efforts will succeed. But it seems that Haig will have to spend still more energy in walking the tightrope and getting the affair to develop in a way that suits Washington's desires.

DEFENSE MINISTRY RALLY MARKS DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW171640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was marked at a rally here today sponsored by the Ministry of National Defense.

The rally, in an army division of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was attended by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Zhongxuan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and political commissar of the Beijing Garrison; Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Colonel Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing; and more than 1,000 commanders and soldiers of the division.

Extending congratulations on the anniversary, Li Zhongxuan paid tribute to the Korean People's Army under the leadership of Korean President Kim Il-song for its dedication in fighting for the independence and liberation of Korea and for safeguarding Korea's socialist revolution and construction during the past five decades.

He wished the Korean People's Army great success in modernizing national defense and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their motherland. He said the Korean nation is an inseparable whole and reunification is the sacred will of the Korean people.

"We firmly support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's just policy on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and their resolute opposition to any scheme that would create two Koreas," he said.

Speaking of the friendship and unity between the people and armed forces of China and Korea, who have encouraged and supported each other, he said the Chinese people and armed forces will continue to work for unity and friendship with the Korean people and armed forces.

Colonel Kim Byong-ho delivered a report reviewing the battle history of the Korean People's Army.

The people's army, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, fought heroically and won great victories in the war of resistance against the Japanese aggressors and in the war of liberation, he said. During the post-war years the army has time and again smashed the enemy's aggression and provocation, safeguarding their country's security and socialist construction, he added.

He detailed the schemes of the aggressing U.S. Armed Forces and the South Korean puppet troops for arms expansion, war provocation and a permanent division of Korea. "The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of reunifying their motherland," he said.

Referring to Korean-Chinese friendship, Kim Byong-ho said: "The two peoples and armed forces are close comrades-in-arms who have fought many battles in the same trench. The Korean people and armed forces will forever work shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and armed forces in the struggle against their common enemy."

Hosts and guests watched a theatrical performance at the rally. A Korean feature film was also shown.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH HONG KONG VISITOR

OW161308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Fung King Hey, chairman of the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd., Hong Kong, here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Liao Chengzhi and Deng Liqun.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS, FETES AUSTRALIA'S HILL

OW181558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and his wife, Lin Jiamei, this afternoon met with and had a sincere and cordial conversation with Edward Hill, chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill. A banquet was given in their honor by Li Xiannian and his wife after the meeting. Present at the meeting and the banquet were Ji Pengfei, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Zhu Liang, deputy head of the department.

PRC MARKS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ANNIVERSARY

OW170140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The seventh anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea was celebrated here this evening at a reception given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Kampuchea Friendship Association. Attending the reception were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Fu Hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and Kampuchean friends in Beijing were present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON POPULATION DECREASE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK190958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Li [0149 4539]: "Self-Denial of Rumor"]

[Text] According to the most recent material released by the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, the population of Kampuchea now stands at around 6.8 million. This figure is worthy of closer attention.

According to these figures announced by the Phnom Penh regime, the population of the country, therefore, has declined by 200,000 during the past few years. People will remember that when the Democratic Kampuchean Government gained control of the entire country in 1975, Kampuchea had a population of 7 million. There is nothing at all surprising in this. In recent years, the Vietnamese invaders have been engaged in a bloody war of aggression that has resulted in very heavy casualties on the Kampuchean side, and the number of Kampucheans killed, combined with the number of refugees forced to flee the country, is certainly not less than 200,000. For this reason, therefore, the figure of 6.8 million for the current population of Kampuchea is probably fairly accurate.

However, this exposes the falsity of the so-called true story spread by the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime concerning the supposed killing of 3 million people by Democratic Kampuchea. The facts are perfectly clear: Either the Kampucheans have given birth to more than 3 million children during the last few years of chaos and war, or this story is nothing more than a monstrous lie concocted by Hanoi and Phnom Penh. The second alternative is clearly the case. Since the latter is true, we can see that it is the rumormonger himself who has refuted his own rumors.

CONCLUDING COVERAGE OF VISIT BY CEAUSESCU

Li Xiannian Banquet

OW161536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and other distinguished Romanian guests. Present also were Chen Muhua, Huang Hua, Lin Jiamei and He Liliang.

16 Apr Press Conference

OW161624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Romanian President and Communist Party Secretary-General [as received] Nicolae Ceausescu held a press conference at the Great Hall of the People for Chinese and foreign correspondents this afternoon at which he described his China visit as another manifestation of growing friendship and cooperation between Romania and China. He said he met with Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, exchanging views on issues of common interest and a series of international questions. "We all felt cooperation between our parties and countries should continue to grow on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit," he said.

During his visit, he said, agreements and protocols have been signed, among them a long-term programmatic agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement opens new vistas for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. He said the measures China has taken to develop her economy left him with a very good impression. The Chinese people have achieved great success in building their nation and raising their living standards. He wished the Chinese people steady advance on the socialist road under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Referring to the international situation, Ceausescu said the Romanian and Chinese leaders share common views on many issues. He said efforts should be made to prevent the international situation from deteriorating any further. Measures should be taken to solve questions by peaceful means.

On the Middle East situation, he said he country is worried about the increasing tension in the region, especially in southern Lebanon. He said Israel must withdraw its troops from Sinai before April 25 and return it to Egypt.

Referring to Europe, the president said Romania will join other European countries in opposing deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. He urged the countries concerned to withdraw and destroy the medium-range missiles already deployed, creating a nuclear-free zone on the Continent. "This will be conducive to peace in Europe and the world as a whole," he said. He hoped developing countries would strengthen their unity to contribute to human progress.

When asked about Sino-Soviet relations, Ceausescu said, "These are affairs between China and the Soviet Union. But, we always hope the two sides will, on the basis of equality and mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty, conduct direct negotiations to solve their differences."

Answering questions on Sino-American relations, he said, "China is correct to require the American Government to abide by the relevant agreements reached by the two sides, and give up its support for Taiwan. We fully support China's position that the question of Taiwan is an internal affair and that no interference will be brooked by any foreign country."

Beijing Television Interview

HK190925 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 17 April carries a 20-minute filmed report on an interview of President Ceausescu by a Central Television Station reporter under the title: "Comrade Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania, Answers Questions Put by the Reporter of this Station." The interview is held in a reception room, where a Chinese interpreter and a Romanian interpreter are also present, sitting between Ceausescu and the reporter. The president's answers are voiced-over in Mandarin. He speaks from written notes throughout the interview.

The station reporter begins the interview by saying: "Comrade President Ceausescu, we are very glad that we have an opportunity to interview you today. Comrade president, you are an old friend of China respected by her people. In 1971 and 1978 you made formal friendly visits to our country and during your present visit you held talks with party and state leaders of our country. We hope you can tell us the impressions of your current visit." To this request, Ceausescu begins his words with a remark that "the talks and agreements reached with Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai during my previous visits play an important role" in the close friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Then he says the purpose of his visit is "to guarantee the incessant development of the friendly relations between our two parties and two countries." After mentioning that he had talks with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping "in a spirit of understanding, mutual esteem and respect," he points out the significance of the cooperation agreements signed with China during his visit.

Next the reporter asks: "Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you, the fraternal Romanian people scored great achievements in socialist reconstruction. May we ask you what are the major achievements and experiences?" To this question, Ceausescu elaborates the achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, science and technology and points out that Romania wants to strengthen her cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries of the world.

The final question put by the reporter is: "We are very glad to notice that our two parties, two countries and two peoples mutually sympathize with each other and support each other in our long revolutionary struggles and socialist reconstruction. We have been encouraging each other and have established a deep friendship, and the friendly cooperation between our two countries continues to develop. Could you please talk to us about the prospects of the development of this friendly cooperation?" To this question Ceausescu says cooperation between the two countries has been "in the spirit of the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism, of full equality of rights, of the observance of independence and sovereignty, of noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Naturally our two parties have been cooperating in many respects. But on certain issues we do have different viewpoints or differences in the way of solving problems arising from socialist reconstruction. This is quite natural, because there is no set pattern for building socialism. We must take the actual conditions of the country into consideration and proceed from the socioeconomic conditions of the country."

"Life and events have proved that only on the basis of these principles and only by starting from these viewpoints can good cooperation between communist and workers parties be developed and their solidarity strengthened. On the basis of all this and of the results of the understandings reached and talks conducted during this visit, I can say that there are good prospects for the development of the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China." In the end Ceausescu says he hopes that "the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will score new successes in socialist construction and in promoting the happiness of the Chinese people. And finally I hope our two parties and two countries will cooperate in an even closer way in our socialist reconstruction." The film ends with a shot of Ceausescu shaking hands with the reporter.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW162110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Five documents on economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation were signed this afternoon in Beijing between the Chinese and Romanian Governments. Among them is a long-term programmatic agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries which was signed by Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, on behalf of their respective governments.

This agreement will be valid for 10 years. According to their economic needs and as far as possible, the two sides will support and develop long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation for the main purpose of improving the technology of production and the quality of products and increasing the production and economic returns in various fields.

The two sides agree to explore possibilities of cooperation in science and technology, including cooperation in production technology. After consultations, they have decided on the following spheres of cooperation: oil, metallurgical, coal, electric power, machine building, electronics and chemical industries, construction and building materials industry, light industry, agriculture and peaceful exploitation of atomic energy.

On the basis of their actual economic needs, the two sides will, as far as possible, make concerted efforts, take effective measures and assiduously seek to increase the variety of the commodities to be exchanged. They will also make ceaseless efforts to improve the makeup of their commodities and to steadily increase the trade between the two countries year by year in various ways and through various channels.

The other four documents signed between the two governments today were an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the 1982-1985 executive plan of a cultural cooperation agreement, the 1981-1985 executive plan of an agreement on health and medical exchanges and a protocol on the 22d meeting of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation committee.

Wife Meets Scientists

OW161638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Academician Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, met with Chinese scientists at the state guest house this afternoon.

I. 19 Apr 82

H 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

She said she looked forward to cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields between the two countries.

Physicist Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, welcomed Elena Ceausescu on behalf of the scientists.

Present at the meeting were Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhu Guangya, vice-chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Qian Renyuan, Wang Baoren and Jiang Lijin, chemists, and Liu Da, president of Qinghua University. They said they hoped for increased cooperation with Romanian colleagues. Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was also present.

Departs for DPRK 17 Apr

OW170842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 17 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu and their party left here for Pyongyang by special plane this morning after a successful visit to China.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, went to Diaoyutai state guest-house to bid them farewell, before their departure. Chairman Hu Yaobang warmly congratulated Ceausescu on his successful visit. "Your visit has promoted the friendship between the two parties and people of China and Romania to a new phase. I believe we shall have closer cooperation, and we shall work for our progress hand in hand," Chairman Hu said. Chairman Hu asked President Ceausescu to convey the good wishes of the Chinese people to the Romanian people.

Comrade Ceausescu thanked for the warm reception accorded to him. He said, "Our present visit has brought new prospects for expanding the cooperation between the two countries in different fields and international affairs." President Ceausescu wished that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will achieve still greater successes in the construction of their country.

Ceausescu extended an invitation to Hu Yaobang to visit Romania at an earlier possible date. Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation with pleasure, saying, "I shall go to your country, bringing with me the profound feelings of friendship of the Chinese party and people. It will provide for us an opportunity to learn from the Romanian people."

Before boarding his limousine, Ceausescu gave Hu Yaobang a warm hug.

The Romanian guests were accompanied to the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Chon Myong-su were present at the airport.

XINHUA Views Visit

OW172012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 17 Apr 82

["New Chapter Written in Friendship Between Parties of China and Romania -- Report on Fourth Visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Apr 17 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu paid an official and friendly visit to China from April 13 to April 17 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. The visit has been successful and borne fruitful results. It shows once again the great friendship between the parties, countries and people of China and Romania, which has stood long and severe tests, will grow with each passing day.

Nicolae Ceausescu was accorded a warm and grand reception in China. He held talks with Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. The meetings proceeded in a warm, friendly, sincere and cordial atmosphere of mutual respect. The president also met with such veteran revolutionaries of the Chinese Communist Party as Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, as well as other party and state leaders.

President and Elena Ceausescu and the other distinguished Romanian guests also visited northeast China's industrial city of Shenyang, where they visited a factory and spoke with workers and ordinary party members. At a rally welcoming the Romanian guests, attended by 10,000 people, President Ceausescu delivered an enthusiastic speech.

President Ceausescu said he had met the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai on previous visits. During his current visit, he expressed his feeling of cherishing the memory of the two Chinese leaders.

This is the first time Nicolae Ceausescu met Hu Yaobang. He invited Hu Yaobang to visit Romania and the chairman has happily accepted the invitation.

During the period since Nicolae Ceausescu's last visit, great changes have taken place in China. Hu Yaobang briefed the visitors on China's achievements in both eliminating the evil consequences of the 10-year internal disorder and in solving domestic issues since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in 1978. "Present China's political situation, characterized by stability and unity, is one of the best since the founding of the People's Republic. Our party's policy is correct and the Chinese people are confident of the state future," the chairman said.

In socialist construction, both Romania and China have attached great importance to the development of agriculture.

Hu Yaobang also briefed the Romanian guests on China's party-led agricultural reform. He said the various forms of the responsibility system for production have helped promote greater enthusiasm in the peasants for production.

Zhao Ziyang gave an account of China's economic situation. He said China has passed its most difficult economic period and is on the road of steady progress.

Referring to China's sixth five-year plan (1981-85), he said, "We will do two things during this period. First, we must carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises. Second, we must concentrate our efforts on key projects."

President Ceausescu praised the Chinese Communist Party's achievements in every field. He gave an account of the tremendous achievements of the Romanian people under the Communist Party's leadership in the political, economical, cultural and other fields. "In the 10 years starting at the end of the '70s, industrial production has increased five times and farm output has risen markedly. The living standards of the Romanian people have steadily improved. They are working hard to fulfill the seventh five-year plan set by the 12th party congress," he said. He mentioned the measures Romania is taking to increase production of raw materials and energy. "Though the 1981 world economic recession brought some difficulties to Romania, national production developed very well," he said. He expressed confidence that through hard work the Romanian people could fulfill the five-year plan. The Romanian president also outlined the measures for improvement of both leadership and management over the national economy.

Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang rejoice at the great achievements made by Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views with Chinese leaders on economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides felt the existing economic cooperation was highly valuable, and expressed the desire to make further efforts to explore new channels of cooperation and widen its scope. Both expressed the desire to expand trade and economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect and mutual help to make up what the other lacks. Both believed there would be steady growth in annual bilateral trade on the 1981 basis. Concurrently with the Romanian president's visit, a long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Romania was signed in Beijing. The agreement is a significant outcome of the current visit. According to the agreement, the signatories will explore possibilities of cooperation in the metallurgical, oil, coal, chemical, electronics and other industries as well as in agriculture and the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy. The accord will play a positive role in promoting friendly cooperation between China and Romania. Much importance has been attached to this document by both sides. Four other documents were also signed at the same time. They are an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the 1982-85 executive plan of a cultural cooperation agreement, the 1981-85 executive plan of an agreement on health and medical exchanges and a protocol on the 22nd meeting of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation committee. These documents will be conducive to a multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Leaders of the two countries also exchanged views on international issues of common concern and reached agreement on many questions such as the safeguarding of world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all countries, opposition to aggression and to the contention for spheres of influence. The two sides agreed to strive to prevent the international situation from further deteriorating and to encourage solution of international disputes through negotiation. Both sides made it clear they oppose interference from outside and that people of various countries should be allowed to choose their own road of development. The two sides also agreed to work for the establishment of a just, new international economic order.

Leaders of the two countries agreed the visit by President Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian comrades, and especially the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, were an important event in the annals of the relations between the two parties and countries, and they opened bright and broad prospects for future cooperation.

The Romanian communists represented by Nicolae Ceausescu have made outstanding contributions to the continued growth of the friendship between the parties and countries of China and Romania.

As Hu Yaobang said at the banquet welcoming President Ceausescu, "We, the Chinese communists, will never forget it was the Romanian communists with you, Comrade Ceausescu, as their representative, who dared to uphold justice, proletarian internationalism and the fundamental norms of international relations at a time when we used our own judgment to ponder things and walked on our own legs, and, because of this, met with blatant interference by others."

The meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries also signal a new starting point for the relations between the two parties and countries. Their economic cooperation will continue to develop on a solid basis. The successful visit by President Ceausescu writes a new chapter in the annals of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK190757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Li Jie [2621 2638]: "Romania's Positive Measures for Developing the Economy"]

[Text] In the 1970's, Romania's economy developed at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year, and it was a country with one of the fastest rates of economic development in the world. During this period, industrial and agricultural production in the country rapidly developed, the economic strength of the country was greatly strengthened and the standard of the material and cultural life of the people was greatly enhanced.

However, because of the economic crisis of Western countries and the fierce increase in oil prices, the financial burden of Romania has become heavier. Furthermore, as a result of successive years of such natural disasters as drought and flooding, although there is still some development in agriculture, it has not been able to fulfill all its targets. As President Ceausescu recently pointed out, the phenomenon of certain difficulties and imbalances appearing in the economy of the country cannot be described as a crisis. Romania is already paying attention to these problems and making great efforts to solve them as quickly as possible.

The Romanian party and government have promptly summed up the problems and past experiences and lessons appearing in the economizing sphere and adopted a series of positive measures. First, they have given priority to agricultural development in the new 5-year plan and strengthened leadership over agricultural production. In the party's Central Political Executive Committee set up at the beginning of last year, the secretary of the Central Committee has become the chairman of the national committee for agriculture, food industry, forestry and water conservancy to exercise unified leadership over agricultural production. While ensuring the uninterrupted development of industry, Romania has at the same time increased its agricultural investment. According to reports, investment in agriculture has increased by 13.7 percent over last year. For the sake of further arousing the enthusiasm of agricultural producers, purchasing prices for agricultural and livestock products have been increased.

The general contract system of fixed quotas and production has been popularized throughout the country, the development of family sideline production is encouraged, the peasants are allowed to raise more livestock and poultry and former restrictions in this respect have been eliminated. Taking into consideration the fact that most of the people engaged in agricultural production in many parts of the rural areas are either old men or physically weak women, Romania plans to send some of the urban workers, especially the unskilled laborers, back to the frontline of agricultural production to support agricultural production.

In industry, Romania has decided to shorten its capital construction front. Before a new project is put into operation, it will not allow investment in new projects of a similar type so that more capital construction investment can be used to complete the project under construction and to improve capital construction investment results. Moreover, this year it will close down the unprofitable units by law. Romania has lowered accumulation, slowed down the development of heavy industry and speeded up the development of light industry and the food industry. In addition, it has specially given higher priority to the development of the energy industry and the raw material industry.

In developing the energy industry and the raw material industry, it has taken into consideration the high petroleum prices on the international market. In order to reduce its reliance on foreign countries in this respect, Romania has decided to increase investment in this field and gradually change its energy structure. It has energetically developed the extraction of coal, increased the proportion of power stations using coal and oil shale for fuel, developed the rich hydraulic resources of the country and built new large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations. According to reports, Romania plans to build several large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations between 1981 and 1985. It has also drawn up measures for economizing the use of energy, introducing new substitute raw materials, increasing the utilization rate of raw materials and improving product quality. It has decided to place the focus of scientific research of the present 5-year plan on the energy industry and raw material industry. At the same time, it has aroused local enthusiasm, encouraged the localities to build small hydroelectric power stations, small mines and small agricultural product processing factories and allowed individual laborers to engage in small industry and handicraft labor.

By means of summing up previous experiences in economic construction, Romania has decided to rely on its own strength to protect the development of the state. It has reduced imports to a minimum, used exports to subsidize imports and succeeded in balancing foreign trade revenue and expenditure. The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party has called on the cadres engaged in economic work to get rid of their backward consciousness of worshipping foreign things and fawning on foreign powers and to have faith in the ability of the Romanian working people, scientists, engineers and technicians to solve immediate domestic needs.

Romania has already taken the first step on the road of stabilizing the economy. As a result of implementing these measures and relying on its own strength, Romania's economy will develop in a more stable and healthy direction.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS JERUSALEM MOSQUE ATTACK

HK190330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Liang Li [2733 7787]: "The Devil and the Prince of the Devils"]

[Text] On 11 April, an American Jew dressed in the uniform of the Israeli Defense Forces sprayed submachinegun fire into a group of Muslim worshipers attending a service at the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem for half an hour, killing or wounding 10 people. This burst of gunfire shattered the peaceful atmosphere of Jerusalem's Easter celebration and shocked the world.

Later, the Begin government, on the one hand, expressed "regret" over the behavior of this "devil" and, on the other, voiced anger over others' "attempt to use a lunatic's action to criticize Israel." These two gestures point out the hideous features of the Begin regime.

The expression of so-called "regret" is sheer play-acting. Could the regime not be feeling "regret" just because that Israeli mobster had not killed more people? If the murderer responsible for the deaths and injuries of several Muslims was a devil, then the Begin company that has killed thousands of Arab residents throughout the entire area of the West Bank, occupied by Israel, could only be called the prince of the devils. In fact, everyone knows that if the Begin government had not been pursuing a policy of hostility and imposition against the Arab and Palestinian people, then these Mosque murders could have been avoided. Besides, similar instances have occurred more than once. Therefore, it naturally follows that the Begin regime is being condemned by the just world opinion. The Begin authorities voiced "anger" over this because of its sense of shame. By so doing, they will only arouse still greater resentment from people.

MINISTERS ATTEND SYRIAN RECEPTION IN BEIJING

OW170835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Zakarya Shurayki, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to China, and Mrs. Shurayki gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the revolution of the 8th of March and the National Day of Syria. Among the guests at the reception were Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leading members of departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

PRC NAVY DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA 17 APR

OW171518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese navy delegation headed by Fang Qiang, deputy commander of the Navy of the People's Liberation Army, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Algerian Defense Ministry. Welcoming the Chinese delegation at the airport were Ben Yelles, director of the National Navy Department of the Ministry of National Defense of Algeria, and other senior military officers of the National People's Army.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR VIEWS FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK170604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0343 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Review by correspondent Mei Zhenmin [2734 2182 3046]: "Future of Malvinas Dispute Is Hard To Predict"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands has had broad and complex international repercussions. People everywhere are concerned about whether this dispute will be resolved peacefully or by war.

Neither of the two parties to the dispute is yielding thus far. The British Government is sticking to its stand that Argentine troops must withdraw before negotiations can start, and is also continually strengthening its task force dispatched to the South Atlantic. For its part, the Argentine Government is sticking to its stand that its sovereignty over the Malvinas is not negotiable. As the British task force draws nearer to the Malvinas every day, the possibility of armed conflict cannot be ruled out. At the same time, although each party stands by its own argument, neither has closed the door to negotiations, and the possibility of solving the dispute by negotiation also exists.

In response to Britain's requests, the countries of Western Europe have taken sanctions against Argentina, stopped sales of arms and military equipment to that country, and embargoed Argentine imports. In addition to increasing Argentina's difficulties, these moves will also have a negative effect on the Western European countries themselves. The majority of Latin American countries support Argentina. At the same time, a resolution adopted on 13 April by the Organization of American States expressed hope that "the conflict between the two countries will be solved peacefully," and assured "friendly cooperation for the efforts for peace now underway," so as to eliminate the danger of war. Many Asian and African countries, too, have appealed to Britain and Argentina to solve the dispute by peaceful negotiations. Some of these countries have expressed support for Argentine demands for sovereignty over the Malvinas.

An antagonistic posture between the two superpowers over the Malvinas dispute has surfaced. The United States expressed support for the British motion at the UN Security Council meeting on 3 April. However, it then proceeded to dispatch Secretary of State Haig on shuttle mediation missions between Britain and Argentina. In the view of the U.S. Government, both Britain and Argentina are its friends, and conflict between them is bound to weaken Western strength in the South Atlantic and also threaten the stability of Latin America. The Soviet Union abstained on the British motion at the Security Council meeting. It then proceeded to launch vigorous press attacks on Britain and the United States. According to the foreign press, the Soviet Union is attempting to take advantage of Western European economic sanctions against Argentina to penetrate this region, which guards the passage between two oceans. As a 15 April commentary in LA PRENSA said, "The best thing that could happen now for Moscow is for the South Atlantic to become a new and permanent source of tension, with, naturally, the complete separation of Argentina from the United States and Europe." According to foreign press agencies, Soviet "marine survey" ships are tailing the British fleet heading for the South Atlantic. The United States has already expressed disquiet over this. U.S. presidential adviser Meese said on 14 April that the United States "hopes that the Soviet Union will not interfere in this situation or do anything to exacerbate it."

The first phase of Haig's mediation attempts ended in total deadlock. It is hard to predict whether the second phase will make a breakthrough. However, what can be predicted is that if the dispute between Britain and Argentina sharpens and drags on, it will be unfavorable for improving North-South relations and for the peace and stability of Latin America. Forces that make trouble and fish in muddied waters might be able to benefit from that.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE CONTINUES MEETINGS

OW161250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- The third session of the national constitutional revision committee held three consecutive plenary meetings 14-16 April to discuss the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

At the three meetings, the members fully discussed and examined chapter one, general principles, of the amended draft article by article.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over the meetings. The following members expressed their opinions at the meetings: Rong Yiren, Sun Qimeng, Yang Xiufeng, Jiang Hua, Wang Zhen, Hu Ziang, Hu Ziyang, Qian Changzhao, Banqen Erdini, Qoigyí Gyancan, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawangjigme, Sun Xiaocun, Fei Yimin, Liu Lantao, Yang Shangkun, Geng Biao, Cheng Siyuan, Liao Chengzhi, Cheng Zihua, Liu Nianzhi, Xiao Ke, Wang Shoudao and Zhao Puchu.

17 April Session

OW171213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The third session of the national constitutional revision committee continued its plenary meeting on the morning of 17 April. The meeting discussed and examined chapter two -- the fundamental rights and duties of citizens -- of the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

The following members consecutively expressed their opinions at the meeting: Qian Changzhao, Zhao Puchu, Banqen Erdini, Qoigyí Gyancan, Sun Xiaocun, Fei Yimin, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Xiufeng, Rong Yiren, Liang Shuming, Hu Ziyang, Sun Qimeng, Cheng Zihua, Ni Zhifu, Huang Dingchen and Cheng Siyuan.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over today's meeting.

EDITORIAL ON DEALING BLOWS AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK161058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Enhance Understanding and Strengthen Leadership"]

[Text] "The decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field" was published in full. This decision not only clearly elaborates but also scientifically analyzes the situation and perniciousness of the serious criminal activities which emerged in the economic field in the last few years. It lays down the policy of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and expounds on the great significance of safeguarding the purity of communism, adhering to the socialist road, and upholding the open-door policy and that of enlivening the domestic economy. This is a document of vital importance. The publication of this document in newspapers and its being released to the whole nation shows that our party and state are determined to take strong actions against serious criminal activities in the economic field, that our party and state, which have profound understanding of the common will of the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, have made up their minds to unswervingly carry out this struggle to the end.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have scored outstanding results in carrying out various guiding principles and policies under the correct guidance of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. At present, the cause of the socialist modernization construction is progressing smoothly, while the party's discipline has been strengthened and the party's work style has been improved.

However, the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques continues to have effects, some of our party organizations have not strongly and effectively promoted ideological and political work, some necessary administrative measures in government organs have not kept up with the needs of the everchanging situation, and we have not taken strong actions in good time against certain criminal activities which have severely sabotaged the economy. Therefore, in the past couple of years, we have not only witnessed various forms of distorted understanding and wrong implementation of the party's policies, but also an increase of serious criminal activities in the economic field -- quite a few cadres have already sunk into the quagmire of economic crime. There have been many cases of individual criminals acquiring illegally sums up to 10,000 yuan or more; while crimes committed by criminals in collusion have made the state suffer losses which amounted to hundreds of thousand yuan. What deserves still more attention is that there was always toleration and support on the part of certain leading cadres for these criminal activities. The party and government organs in some places and units have even degenerated under the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology. If we do not resolutely check this evil trend and instead let it run rampant, it will inevitably corrupt more party members and cadres, and thus bring about tremendous harm to our cause of socialist modernization construction. This is the real danger which we are facing. Every communist, every state cadre, especially leading cadres, should never regard it as unimportant and thus treat lightly this serious struggle which is of vital importance to the success or failure of the socialist modernization construction in our country and to the life and death of our party and country.

Dealing blows at severe economic crimes in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under new historical conditions of the socialist society in China. In accordance with the spirit of the "decision," while adopting a resolute attitude to deal powerful blows, we should make the focal point stand out, take steady measures and do careful work. Smuggling, selling contraband, corruption, taking bribes, speculation, fraud and appropriating state and collective property are criminal acts which violate the criminal law. As long as we strictly act according to judicial procedures and legal provisions and persist in taking facts as our basis and law as our yardstick, we will certainly be able to deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at all criminal elements who severely sabotage our economy. This struggle cannot be completed within a year or so, or after one or two attempts. This is a struggle which should be carried out protractedly and frequently. At present, the struggle has just begun and some localities have not firmly grasped it. The "decision" has given us a powerful weapon. Various localities, departments and units should enhance their understanding, unify their thinking and strengthen their leadership to implement the "decision" of the CCP Central Committee and State Council through to the end.

The facts of severe criminal activities in the economic field have reminded us that we should carry out a thoroughgoing, painstaking and lively communist education for the whole party, army and people of various nationalities throughout the country, and party members and cadres in particular. Our party is the vanguard of the working class and our country is a socialist country which exercises the people's democratic dictatorship. The character of our party and state should not, in the slightest degree, be changed or shaken. We should persist in implementing, improving and developing various effective guiding principles and policies adopted by the party and state since the third plenary session, including the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy. At the same time, we should educate comrades of the whole party so that they will, under the guidance of the communist ideology, be able to observe and handle all social problems and social relations, understand and implement various guiding principles and policies and always maintain their communist purity. A great number of party members and cadres have resolutely resisted the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, but some party members and cadres have disgracefully fallen captive to this corrosion. Every day we encounter these positive and negative instances in our practical life and they are very good teaching materials for carrying out communist education.

Our cause is victoriously marching toward the magnificent goal of socialist modernization. All the difficulties, obstructions and sabotage which we encountered in the past have been overcome one after another. We will surely further enhance our vigor and steel ourselves to surmount all difficulties, obstructions and sabotage which we are encountering and will face in the future. Let us unite as one, go into action and greet new struggle and new victory!

HONGQI STRESSES DEVELOPING FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

HK161127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0840 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 8th issue of HONGQI which will come out on 16 April stresses that it is imperative to develop China's foreign economic relations in an all-round way.

This stress is laid by a HONGQI editorial department's article which is entitled "On Questions Regarding Our Country's Foreign Economic Relations." The article discusses 10 questions.

First of all, the article affirms China's policy on energetically developing its foreign economic relations as a very farsighted policy decision.

The article says: "The party Central Committee recently noted that to promote our socialist modernization program, we must use two types of resources, that is, domestic resources and international resources; we must develop both our domestic market and our place in the world market; and we must master two skills, that of domestic construction management and that of developing foreign economic relations. This has further defined the strategic position of our foreign economic relations."

In discussing the first question of "what exactly is the nature of foreign economic relations," the article reviews the course of China's foreign economic relations. It adds: With regard to foreign economic relations, we must not only oppose closing the country to international exchanges, fighting in isolation and refusing to be associated with international capital but must also oppose neglecting or abandoning struggles during the process of associating ourselves with international capital.

The article notes that at present, we must pay attention to summing up experience, formulate a whole set of correct guiding principles, policies and measures by thinking over carefully and continuing to make great efforts, and open up a path for developing our country's foreign economic relations that is suited to both national and international conditions.

In discussing the second question of "why is it that the development of foreign economic relations is an important strategic question regarding our modernization program," the article says: We must work hard and perseveringly, rely on our own strength, and maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands while promoting our socialist modernization program. We must not, in the slightest degree, deviate from these principles. However, at the same time, we must also go all out to make use of all foreign factors that can be used by us, develop our national industries as quickly as possible through foreign economic relations and by drawing support from foreign capital and advanced technology, and further quicken the pace of promoting our socialist modernization program.

The article stresses: With regard to foreign relations, we should not only oppose having a sense of inferiority and the erroneous tendency of regarding all foreign things as good things, but should also oppose closing the country to international exchanges and the erroneous tendency toward parochial arrogance.

Referring to the "necessity of having a whole set of correct guiding principles and policies toward foreign relations," the article notes: With regard to those businessmen who show their good faith in cooperation and do business in a proper way we will take a welcoming attitude and implement the policy of equality and mutual benefit.

As for those foreign businessmen who have ulterior motives, adopt improper measures, go so far as to adopt measures that violate our country's sovereignty, and go in for swindling, bribing, smuggling, infiltration or even espionage activities that impair the rights and interests of the Chinese people and corrupt our cadres and citizens, they will certainly meet with firm resistance from the Chinese people and some will be prosecuted in accordance with China's laws.

Referring to the question of "how are we to properly attract foreign capital," the editorial department says: Joint ventures, joint management, joint exploitation, compensation trade, processing, assembling and other methods of direct investment are, at present, the most important ways for China to utilize foreign capital. With regard to projects, we must grasp all the large, medium-sized and small projects at once while regarding medium-sized and small ones as the main feature.

The article says that foreign capitalists, Overseas Chinese capitalists as well as those from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are welcome to invest in China and that they are allowed to make profits.

The article says that it is imperative to be prudent in using ordinary commercial loans.

In discussing the question of "how are we to correctly import advanced science and technology," the article notes: Our major imports of science and technology should be: advanced equipment or components, new and fine-quality materials; new fundamentals, data, prescriptions and directions; new crafts and scientific rules of operation; and new management methods.

The article stresses that from now on, we must no longer import consumer goods. We must make the widest possible use of those daily consumer goods that can be made and supplied by domestic units.

Referring to the question of "how are we to energetically promote our business of international labor cooperation," the article says: The abundance of the labor force in China is the country's greatest superior point. It is imperative to actively promote our business of international labor cooperation.

The article notes that judging from the fact that projects so far undertaken by the Chinese construction industry in other countries have been fairly competitive on the world market, we can see that there are bright prospects for promoting our business of international labor cooperation.

The article maintains that in addition to undertaking construction projects in other countries, the development of our business of international labor cooperation should also comprise the following items: processing materials, samples and drawings for foreign businessmen; establishing all kinds of enterprises in foreign countries; and energetically developing tourism.

Referring to the question of "how are we to bring Chinese products into the world market on a still larger scale," the article says: China's current export trade is conducted on a too narrow and small scale. We must strive to achieve a relatively great development of our export trade within a short period of time.

The article maintains that our export trade may be expanded by increasing exports of the following products: nonferrous and rare metals; mechanical and electrical products; light industrial products and textiles; various arts and crafts articles such as chinaware, peach blossom, Chinese-prepared medicines, clothes, embroidery products and carvings; and special local products such as tea, Chinese medicinal materials, livestock products, wild products and preserved fruits.

The article calls for adopting proper policies in support of the development of our export trade: going out to establish marketing and servicing networks; making unceasing efforts to improve the prestige of products; paying attention to product quality and paying attention honoring agreements; solving transport problems and port problems; and bringing into full play the initiative of all departments and ideas.

Referring to the question of "how are we to correctly support the Third World," the article notes: Offering support for the peoples of all Third World countries in their just struggles to defend their national independence, develop their national economies and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is China's international duty which it cannot shirk. Over the past 30 years and more, China has done a lot of work in such aspects and played an important active role in handling international affairs.

The article holds that it is imperative to actively promote economic cooperation with Third World countries. It is imperative to extend by every possible means material aid to those poverty-stricken countries which are in difficulties and are subjected to external aggression and threats.

In discussing the "necessity of correctly understanding political-economic relations," the article stresses: Stringent efforts should be made to master advanced science, culture and management methods from other countries while resolutely opposing the influence of corrupt bourgeois ideas.

The article says that China is implementing special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, and has also established in the two provinces four special economic zones, namely, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen special economic zones. We should clearly understand that the special policies are adopted under the guidance of the unified national policy. Deviating from the four basic principles and the socialist orientation is not a part of the special policies but is called degeneration. Our flexible measures can play flexible roles only on the basis of firmly adhering to a principled stand. Casting away the communist stand, the party spirit and the party principles is not called a flexible way of doing things but is called capitulationism. This fundamental demarcation line must not be obscured.

The article notes: Through the development of our foreign economic relations, the special policies and flexible measures are primarily aimed at enabling us to do a better job of boldly promoting construction on our own initiative and under better conditions, and to improve product quality, production techniques and management for the sake of making new progress in two fields, namely, the management of economic construction and the development of foreign economic relations.

Referring to the "profound and lasting significance of expanding foreign economic relations," the article, in conclusion, regards the development of foreign economic relations as one of the four closely connected links for opening up a new prospect for our modernization program. The other three links are: bringing our agricultural potential into full play and particularly bringing about a great development of our diversified economy; bringing our industrial potential into full play and particularly achieving success in reorganizing enterprises at an early date; and developing China's financial, monetary and commercial circulation in a more healthy way.

PROPAGANDA HEAD DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES MEETING

OW171810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- Speaking to representatives at a recent work conference of film literature editors from feature film studios and to some of the film workers in the capital city, Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, said that literary and art workers, particularly those who are party members, must observe, analyze and handle questions from the viewpoint of communist ideology and use communist ethics as the norm for their words and deeds.

The 10-day film literature editors' work conference opened on 7 April in Beijing. On the afternoon of 12 April, Deng Liqun attended the conference and made a lengthy speech stressing that literary and art workers who are Communist Party members should have the communist ideal, faith and goal.

He expressed the hope that all comrades would strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and frequently go deep among the masses at the grassroots level and visit factories and villages to see things there. This, he said, will be of great advantage.

Following the national feature film creation meeting held at the end of 1981, this year's film literature editors' work conference was another meeting aimed at further developing movie work. The conference was attended by over 100 people including film literature editors from various feature film studios in the country, leading comrades concerned and representatives from pertinent departments in Beijing. They held that the central task before movie workers at present is to improve the quality of films. They said that film literature scripts are the basis for the creation of movie art and the shooting of films. For this reason, it is necessary to first raise the quality of scripts if film quality is to be improved. At the conference, experience in film literature editing was exchanged. The editors attending the conference called on leaders of the departments concerned and publications on literature and art to attach importance to film literature creation and raise the quality of scripts. They hoped that writers who have original ideas, rich life experiences and accomplishments through self-cultivation would create more scripts in order to make greater contributions to developing film work, raising the level of movie art and promoting the socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference discussed the film plan for 1982 and 1983 with emphasis on themes. According to statistics covering 11 film studios, including the Beijing, Shanghai, Changchun, Zhujiang, Xian and "1 August" studios, about 100 feature films will be produced in 1982. Of these, 20 to 30 have already been completed, while most of the remainder are being shot or are in a preparatory stage. Compared with last year, the films to be produced this year have a wider range of themes with efforts by various film studios to reflect the reality of life and portray the images of new individuals of socialism.

He Kang, vice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, and Zhong Peizhang, deputy chief editor of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH NEWS] were invited to the conference to make reports on the current rural situation and on the question of youths respectively.

The conference was called by the film bureau of the Ministry of Culture. Chen Huangmai, Chen Bo and Ding Qiao addressed the conference. They emphasized that movie art should strive to portray the new individuals of socialism, enthusiastically and dynamically publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the communist ideal and educate the people in the spirit of communism. They hoped that film studios would produce high quality films on multifarious themes and of diversified styles and forms to satisfy the audience's demands.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON RETIRING PLA CADRES

HK170628 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 82 p 5

[Report: "A Number of Old Cadres of Beijing PLA Units Happily Retire to the Third Line"]

[Text] Some 1,300 old cadres of the Beijing PLA units, with the overall interests of the revolution in mind, have happily retired since last year. This has speeded up the pace of reducing the average age of the leadership groups at all levels in the units.

This group of old cadres includes leading cadres of regimental, divisional, army and corps levels. They are meritorious ministers of the revolution, having braved untold dangers during the war years and worked hard during the period of socialist construction. In recent years they have broadened their vision as a result of studying the spirit of the Central Committee and Central Military Commission instructions on abolishing the cadre lifelong tenure system and on having younger, knowledgeable, professional and revolutionized cadres, and have regarded obeying the organization's assignments and allowing cadres in the prime of life who possess political integrity and ability to take their places as a practical expression of making yet another contribution to the people.

They regard retirement as an honor and choosing and giving way to able men as their own mission. Liu Yunzhen, deputy director of the Political Department of the Logistics Department of the Beijing PLA units, is an old comrade who has done political work for 30 or 40 years. After his retirement had been approved, he actively passed on his experience in work in the organs to the young cadres, and helped the upper-level leadership organs to sum up experiences in wartime logistics and supply work. During rectification of the leadership groups last year, eight divisional level cadres including Hu Jinsuo, political commissar of the logistics department of a certain army, sincerely requested the party committee to let them retire from the groups on the one hand, and actively recommended and chose outstanding young cadres for the leadership groups on the other. They also held family meetings to deal with their dependents', sons' and daughters' inability to think out the retirement issue, to explain the importance of lowering the average age of the leadership groups, and dissect the erroneous idea of "benefiting from being in office but coming to grief from retirement." They thus enlightened the thinking of their dependents, sons and daughters, gained their support, and happily retired to the third line.

After retiring, many old comrades have spontaneously maintained their nature of struggling hard amid difficulties, regarded the party's interest as the overriding thing, and voluntarily shared the burdens with the state; they have not haggled over conditions or stretched out their hands to the party. Some of these old comrades fought and struggled in the mountains north of the Great Wall for 20 to 30 years. They did not complain about the harsh environment but were willing to retire on the spot and work with the local masses to transform the mountain areas. Some old cadres have continued living in their old houses on retirement because cadre retirement centers have not been built. They have not grumbled about this at all but are happy to act as "supernumerary cadres" and regularly visit the training, construction and production sites to act with enthusiasm as "staff officers" and put forward ideas for the young cadres. Zhang Junming, deputy political commissar of a certain division, voluntarily abandoned his superior conditions in going to live in a cadre retirement center in an urban area and went back to a remote village in the Liaoxi Mountains to work as a peasant with his relatives and dependents, and make new contributions to developing agricultural production. After his retirement, Li Xhongshan, an old cadre of a certain antiaircraft division, went down to the countryside to investigate and study while the unit was conducting education in the rural economic policies, and provided vivid and abundant educational material for the cadres and fighters; when the cadres of the unit were transferred to civilian work, he actively undertook the transfer work and journeyed day and night to a place 1,000 li away in connection with the transfer of the cadres to civilian work. He was praised as "the man who cannot rest." Some other retired old cadres have taken medical bags and acted as itinerant doctors while some have gone to factories, organs and schools to lecture on the revolutionary traditions to youths and juveniles, and other have proudly taken up the pen to write memoirs of the revolution.

Due to the fact that large numbers of old cadres have retired to the third line, while large numbers of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres have taken up leadership posts in the regiments, divisions and armies, a situation of great vigor and vitality has emerged in the leadership groups at all levels.

BEIJING EVICTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION PLAN DISCUSSED

OW170508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- Beijing RIBAO today published on the front page a report that some 800 households in Beijing took the situation as a whole into consideration and actively cooperated in vacating their houses for dismantling under the city's construction plan. The paper also published another report that 61 households, known as "unmovable households," who raised all manner of difficulties for the state and seriously obstructed urban construction, were evicted in accordance with the law. Beijing RIBAO published a short commentary, entitled "It Is Prohibited To Fleece the State," on the events.

The report says that since January 1981, a total of 854 households in areas designated for Beijing's urban construction projects have taken the situation as a whole into consideration and actively vacated their houses to create conditions for the construction of Zuoja village and 21 other small residential areas. Many of them said that the government is building new houses for the citizens, which is a good thing. How could we not support its action?

However, there were also a number of units or residents who raised all manner of difficulties for the state or even willfully made trouble on the question of land requisition and house dismantling, posing serious obstacles to urban construction. During the last year, 61 "unmovable households" were evicted by the public security and judicial organs in accordance with the law after legal proceedings were filed by the municipal departments concerned.

Recently, the municipal judicial organ again issued a verdict on forced eviction of two "unmovable households" who willfully pestered the state, refused to vacate their houses and move, and seriously obstructed urban construction. Their eviction ensured the normal progress of the urban construction works.

Beijing RIBAO points out in the commentary: Making use of the opportunity of land requisition and house dismantling to bargain with and fleece the state is an illegal practice. Without taking into consideration the entire situation in urban construction, some of the households have refused to implement the government regulation on land requisition and house dismantling and deliberately created obstructions of every description to make things difficult for the state. They hang on and refuse to clear out of the construction site, seriously impeding the smooth development of the urban construction projects. There are also individual units and individuals who willfully erect buildings in violation of the building code on land the state is ready to acquire or has already requisitioned, and illegally move their households into such houses while demanding houses and money from the state. They try to make a fortune from land requisition and house dismantling and let the state suffer losses. All such practices are extremely wrong.

To actively safeguard the interests of the state and support state construction is the bounden duty of every citizen and the fine tradition which we must vigorously bring into full play. The emergence of such an evil practice as fleecing the state is the result of the anarchist trend which prevailed during the decade of internal disorder. Some people, even leading cadres, have onesidedly emphasized the interests of one's own unit and the individual, while ignoring the interests of the state.

We must strive to eliminate the influence of anarchic, cliquish and individualist mentality by vigorously developing the "two types of civilizations." As the masters of the state, we must correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective and the individual, always put the interests of the state above everything else and resolutely combat the evil practice of regarding the trick to fleece the state as a form of glory. In the meantime, we must enforce law upon the handful of "unmovable households" that turn a deaf ear to all arguments and willfully make trouble.

1982 FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL FIGURES RELEASED

OW180306 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to the data released by the State Statistical Bureau, China has achieved progress in its industrial production and raised the economic return to some extent in the first quarter of 1982.

In the first quarter, the total industrial output value amounted to 129.3 billion yuan, which represents an 11.6 percent increase over the same period last year, including 14.6 percent increase in light industrial output value and 8.5 percent increase in heavy industry. Of the 100 major industrial products listed in the state plan, the annual production plans for 82 have been fulfilled.

In line with the state plan and changes in consumer demand, industrial administrations at various levels reduced the production of transistor radios, metal cutting tools and other goods which were in excessive supply, cutting down their output by 15 to 46 percent of that in the same period last year. At the same time, vigorous efforts were made to increase the production of industrial goods in short supply. Compared with the same period last year, the increase in energy production converting to standard coal was 9.8 percent; the output of consumer goods, bicycles, sewing machines, cotton cloth, woolen fabric and beer increased by 10 to 40 percent. The production of such metallurgical and chemical industrial products as strip steel, steel sheets, sulphuric acid and caustic soda, which were needed for developing light industry, increased by 10 to 50 percent. In construction materials, the output of cement increased by 9.8 percent and glass sheets by 23 percent.

As for the profits earned by industrial enterprises in the first quarter, the 40,000-odd industrial enterprises run under the state budget earned 5.4 percent and turned over to the state 3.6 percent more profits than the same period last year. The deficits of enterprises which had been operating in the red decreased by 8.4 percent. The quality of most products stabilized or improved somewhat, while the consumption of energy and raw materials in their production either remained the same or declined.

Judging from the development in various regions, the increase in the sales and revenues from industrial goods, which was bigger than the growth rate of industrial output value achieved by Shanghai, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Heilongjiang, Guangxi, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang, demonstrates that the overstocking of goods at industrial enterprises in these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has decreased. Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Fujian, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou and Ningxia scored the outstanding achievement in making the rate of increase of profits turned over to the state greater than the growth rate of industrial output value. Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, not only achieved a rate of increase in sales and revenues larger than that of industrial output value but also lowered the amount of floating funds in use and total cost of the production of comparable products.

However, judging from the situation as a whole, the economic return of the industrial production in the first quarter was still not good. This can be seen mainly from the facts that some enterprises produced goods unwanted by consumers and thus increased their stock, that the increase rate in the profits turned over to the state was smaller than the increase rate in the profits actually earned, that the cost of production of comparable products increased in most regions, that the quality of a few products was lowered, and that the consumption of energy and raw materials somewhat rose again after a fall. Therefore, greater efforts must be made to raise the economic return.

ECONOMIC DATA OF 40 CITIES TO BE STUDIED MONTHLY

OW180450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA) -- From this month, the State Statistical Bureau will conduct statistical analysis of the economic indices for industrial production of 40 large and medium-sized cities in an effort to bring into full play the role of statistics in serving and supervising our efforts to improve economic results.

This is another important measure to raise China's economic results in industrial production after the departments concerned of the state have decided to announce at regular intervals how the indices on economic results in industrial production of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are being implemented. The 40 cities are: Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Taiyuan, Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Fushun, Dandong, Changchun, Jilin, Harbin, Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou, Changzhou, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Hefei, Fuzhou, Nanchang, Jinan, Qingdao, Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Wuhan, Shashi, Changsha, Guangzhou, Nanning, Liuzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xian, Lanzhou, Guiyang, Kunming and Baotou.

It is understood that the total industrial output of these 40 cities accounts for 50 percent of the total national industrial output, and the profits and revenues delivered to the state by these cities account for 56 percent of the total amount of profits and taxes delivered to the state by China's industrial departments. These cities' economic results in industrial production play a decisive role in developing industrial production throughout the nation.

In order to reflect in an overall manner the economic results of these cities in industrial production, the State Statistical Bureau has joined the departments of statistics in these cities in working out some specific projects to compile statistics and has requested various cities to submit their monthly reports on statistical figures. Some of the figures are already listed in the economic indices soon to be announced to reflect the economic results in industrial production in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions such as the total industrial output, the accrued profits, the profits delivered to the state, taxes, circulating funds, production costs and so on. Some of them are newly added including the number of enterprises, the number of workers and staff members, the total amount of wages, the profits retained by the enterprises and the portion of enterprise funds earmarked for the welfare and bonus of the workers and staff members. All these statistical data will play a significant supplementary role in verifying, understanding and examining the economic results in industrial production of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the nation.

NEW WHEATFIELD MANAGEMENT METHOD DEVELOPED

OW160824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have devised a method by which farmers can tell, by judging leaves on the main stalk of the wheat plant, the correct time to stimulate or restrain the growth of wheat to raise the yields. Known to professionals as the "leaf sequence method," it calls for application of fertilizer and irrigation of the fields when the first leaf is about to come out after the winter wheat resumes green growth in the spring. This, said scientists at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, will promote tillering of the crop.

Wheat that grow in most parts of China develops five or six leaves, said scientists. The appearance of the second or third leaf indicates the jointing period and measures should be taken to restrain the growth of the crop. Otherwise, there will be high, fragile stalks with the last two leaves too heavy and big, thus causing lodging, scientists said. Appearance of the fourth or fifth leaf coincides with the beginning of the earing stage. So it is again time to water and fertilize for fuller ears.

The method was developed by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Beijing Academy of Agricultural Sciences. It is now being used for demonstration purposes on 200,000 hectares in Hebei, Shanxi, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces and the municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin. Scientists said it is easy to learn, applicable to many places in China and saves water and fertilizer while increasing output by roughly 10 to 15 percent.

Output of wheat per hectare averaged eight percent higher on experimental plots in Wenxian County, Henan Province, one of the best known wheat producing counties in China. The cost per hectare was 30 yuan less, as less water, fertilizer and manpower was used.

The leaf sequence method was first developed in Tengxian County, Shandong Province, and Xincheng County, Hebei Province, between 1975 and 1978. In 1980, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to popularize it nationally.

ARTICLE RECOUNTS DEEDS OF MING OFFICIAL WANG AO

HK160901 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Haipeng [1728 3189 7720]: "A Brief Talk on Wang Ao"]

[Text] Few people studying the history of the Ming Dynasty have paid attention to Wang Ao. As a matter of fact, in so far as honesty in performing one's official duties was concerned, he was on a par with Bao Zheng of the Song Dynasty and Hai Rui also of the Ming Dynasty.

Wang Ao (1384-1467), sometimes called Jiugao, was a native of Yanshan (now Yanshan County in Hebei Province). During the Yong Le period of the reign of Emperor Chengzu, he was "so successful in two examinations that his name was included in both namelists of successful candidates" though he was a scholar from the north. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- A Biography of Wang Ao." Herein after quotations with no source cited will be from this biography. No further explanations will be given.) Being in Emperor Chengzu's good graces, he rose to the post of senior vice president of the Grand Court of Revision. During the reign of Emperor Xuangzong, at the recommendation of Grand Secretary Yang Shiqi, he was promoted to the post of censor. After Emperor Yangzong ascended the throne, Wang Ao was ordered to assume command of the Jiangxi Garrison and then to serve as commander in chief in Liaodong Province and later as viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi. From the fourth year of Jingtai (1453) to the third year of Chenghua (1467) he served as minister of official personnel affairs. Having served as an official under five emperors, he became a figure who "enjoyed the confidence of the court and the commonalty." People are awed when they read his deeds published in historical records, describing him as a man "who led a thrifty and simple life" and "who was upright and outspoken" and strict with himself.

Though Wang Ao held important posts, he enforced strict "domestic discipline." While he was serving as censor, his wife took a concubine for him without his knowledge. When he learned of this half a year later, he angrily bawled at his wife, saying: "how can you wreck my domestic discipline!" Thereupon, he "sent the girl away by giving her some gold coins."

There were far more instances of Wang Ao's "domestic discipline" than we have just mentioned. Chui Xian, a junior vice president of the Board of Rites in Nanjing during the reign of Jiajing in the Ming Dynasty, wrote an article entitled "Anecdotes of Wang Ao" which was included in his collected works "Huan Ci." The anecdotes were described with such authenticity that summaries of them were included in the "History of the Ming Dynasty." The three anecdotes as recorded by Chui Xian gave details of both Wang Ao's "domestic discipline" for regulating his family and his "official discipline" as an official. They are now recounted briefly as follows:

First, a grandson of Wang Ao had been enrolled into the Imperial College as a reward bestowed upon him from the monarch. On the eve of an autumn examination, this grandson, who was not so proficient in writing, intended to take the examination and so, by taking advantage of the name of his grandfather who was minister of official personnel affairs, he got hold of an examination paper from the official in charge of the examination. Determined to stop his act when he learned of it, Wang Ao said earnestly to his grandson: "If you had the talent to pass a competitive examination, I would not be the one to fail you. But if you should be selected by mistake, you would jeopardize the prospects of another poor scholar." The grandfather knew very well that his grandson did not have the talent to "pass a competitive examination," but why did he mention the fact that his grandson could possibly be "selected by mistake?" It turned out that since the reigns of Hongxi and Xuande in the Ming Dynasty, "there were lots of malpractices in civil examinations for government degrees," such as "buying over or currying favor with people in authority for personal gain," "carrying a paper under one's arm when going for an examination or asking another to take the examination on one's behalf," "transmitting messages by tearing off parts of the examination paper" and "taking another's place by assuming his name."

As for the sons of senior officials who had no talent, "not a few of them were selected or even listed among the best of the successful candidates." ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Annals of Selection, Part II") As minister of official personnel affairs, one of the six ministers of the Ming Dynasty, even if Wang Ao did not make a suggestion on the sly, the chief examiner would likely take advantage of this opportunity to curry favor with him. Therefore, it was likely that his grandson would be listed among the successful candidates. According to the imperial examination system in the Ming Dynasty, beginning in the first year of the reign of Hongxi (1425), the number of successful candidates for the "triennial examination in each province" and "national examination" was limited. If Wang Ao's grandson should be "selected by mistake," he would surely fill one of the slots of the quota and prevent a poor scholar from "passing an imperial examination." Wang Ao held that it was no good jeopardizing another person's prospects to become an official through the imperial examination because his grandson was selected "inappropriately." Consequently he forbade his grandson to take the examination by "burning the examination paper."

Second, Wang Ao had a daughter, who was married to Jia Jie, an official in the suburbs of the capital. Every time she returned to her parents' home, Mrs Wang made a point of going to the suburbs personally to fetch her. Jia Jie not only refused to see his wife off but poured out a lot of complaints to her, saying: "Your father is the minister of official personnel affairs. If he were willing to transfer me to a post in the capital, you would be able to wait upon your mother day and night. Moreover, transferring me to the capital is as easy as rolling off a log for him. Why should he be so obstinate and miserly?" In the view of Jia Jie, his father-in-law, being head of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs, held the power of transferring personnel and it was easy for him to transfer Jia Jie from the suburbs to the capital. Since he was unwilling to do this "little service," he was a bit too "obstinate" and "miserly." Jia Jie's wife reported his views to her mother. One day, Mrs Wang placed some wine on the table and, while Wang Ao was drinking to his heart's content, she asked him to give their son-in-law a transfer. Wang Ao flew into a rage at hearing her words and, snatching something from the table, struck her in the face with it. His wife was so angry at this that she left her "private residence" and stayed at the "antechamber to the throne room" for 10 days before she returned home. In spite of this, Wang Ao upheld his "official discipline" and "domestic discipline" and refused to give his son-in-law a transfer."

Third, while serving as commander in chief in Liaodong Province, Wang Ao was on good terms with a eunuch who was inspector general of the army. When he was later assigned to the post of viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, the eunuch gave him a sendoff party and presented him with four pearls. Wang Ao, however, refused to accept the gift. The eunuch tearfully said: "They were not given to me as a bribe but as a present from the late emperor, who distributed to attendants the foreign pearls bought by Seng Bao. I got a total of eight pearls and now I give you half of them as a parting gift." By explaining the origin of the pearls he showed his good faith. Upon learning that the eunuch did not get these pearls as a bribe and being moved by the sincerity of his old friend, Wang Ao had to accept them and put them away by sewing them in his cloak. When Wang Ao was recalled to the capital years after to take up the post of minister of official personnel affairs, the eunuch had died. In an effort to find the eunuch's relatives, Wang Ao sought out his two nephews. He asked them solicitously: "Since your uncle was so strict, you must be in financial straits." "Yes," they said in unison. Thereupon, Wang Ao told them: "Tell me if you do not have any means of obtaining a livelihood. I will assist you in trade." They thought to themselves that Wang Ao had uttered these courteous words merely out of his friendship with the deceased and that it was impossible for him to help them out of his own pocket. Consequently, they feigned compliance. Wang Ao, however, often urged them to consider going into trade. In response to Wang Ao's "repeated urging," the eunuch's two nephews forged a certificate on the purchase of a house, the price of which was listed at 500 taels of gold.

To keep his promise of "assisting them in trade" Wang Ao "took out the pearls by tearing open his cloak and presented them with the pearls." In this way he returned the four pearls intact to the relatives of the eunuch.

The three anecdotes recounted above presented Wang Ao from three different aspects. Although holding an important state post, he did not use his powers to seek personal gain. He neither sought "inappropriate" scholarly honor, official rank, wealth or position for his grandson; nor did he facilitate the transfer of his son-in-law; nor did he hold on to "ill-gotten" money by greedily hanging on to the pearls. His honesty and integrity was something that was rarely seen within the bureaucratic strata of feudal society.

It is also clear from Wang Ao's deeds that "discipline" for regulating a family is inter-related with that of administering the state. Just as an old saying goes: "Wishing to govern their states well, they first regulated their families." Though this saying originated from the Confucian classics and reflected the idea of equating a state with a family, it explained the close relationship between "regulating the families" and "governing the states." Judging from historical facts, officials who enforced "discipline" in regulating their families generally also enforced "discipline" while serving as officials. Rectifying "domestic discipline" was a precondition for rectifying "official discipline," while rectifying "official discipline" was a basic factor for "governing the state and making the whole kingdom tranquil and happy." That is why there is some truth in the words "their families being regulated, their states were rightly governed."

Wang Ao was precisely an official who was strict in regulating his family and good at governing the state. For over five decades, he always carried out his official duties and kept at heart the interests of both the emperor and the common people. Authors of the "History of the Ming Dynasty" praised him as "an honest old man who enjoyed a good reputation and had a high moral character." Now let us have a look at how he helped the emperors to govern the state.

Wang Ao was industrious in carrying out his official duties. It was recorded in history that while in the capacity of minister of official personnel affairs he refused all invitations and often stayed overnight at his office while off duty without returning to his own private residence. The Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was "an important place for judging the suitability for employing or dismissing the many officials." A minister should be "in charge of selecting and appointing officials, granting titles and checking government decrees in order to screen talented persons," which was naturally a heavy burden. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Annals of Selection, Part I") Therefore, when the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was selecting officials, Wang Ao made a point of testing them personally. Sometimes he had an audience with the emperor and therefore had to delegate the selection work to the vice presidents, his deputies. However, as soon as the audience was over, he always went to his office, "however late it might be," to learn of the developments of the work "lest there should be some mishandling."

In testing officials, the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs was to promote able and virtuous persons and dismiss unworthy ones. It was not to promote people who were on intimate terms with them regardless of their foolishness or dismiss people who were not on intimate terms with them regardless of their good ability and virtue. However, since the reigns of Hongxi and Xuande, the administration of officials had become worse and, in testing officials for the imperial court, "all people relied on their personal relations in order to further their own lot, with the result that officials were divided into many factions." ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Preface to the Chronological Table of the Seven High Officials") Appointing people by favoritism inevitably resulted in the formation of factions and unhealthy tendencies in officialdom. Wang Ao was quoted as saying: "The Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs is not a place for satisfying one's feelings of gratitude or resentment." He uttered these words in the light of the malpractices of the time. That was why he historically was "the right man at the right place" when he was in charge of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs.

The key to a good or bad government lies in the administration of officials. In order to rectify the administration of officials, it is imperative to mercilessly punish and suppress corrupt and treacherous court officials. In a class society, there are always officials who pervert justice for a bribe or commit offenses against law and discipline. Failure to punish them severely will inevitably aggravate social contradiction. In the early years after Emperor Xuanzong ascended the throne, he stipulated that "officials guilty of crimes may be reinstated in turn irrespective of the seriousness of their crimes."

This policy of handling matters in the same manner in utter disregard of the nature and seriousness of the crimes made it impossible to attain the objective of punishing the evil and encouraging the healthy. In view of this situation, Wang Ao suggested: "Officials guilty of corruption will be allowed to atone for their crimes but they will not be reinstated." It was only reasonable to severely punish "officials guilty of corruption" and so "the Emperor Xuanzong accepted his suggestion." Emperor Xuanzong later issued an imperial edict: "Regulations Concerning Dismissed Officials Guilty of Corruption Atoning for Their Crimes." This dealt further blows at the corrupt officials. ("History of the Ming Dynasty -- Notes About Emperor Xuanzong") After serving as commander in chief of the Jiangxi Garrison, Wang Ao "severely punished and suppressed treacherous court officials so that he was feared and obeyed by officials and common people alike," and the unhealthy tendency of corruption improved to some extent.

It would be impossible to redress the grievances of the people without getting rid of corrupt and cruel officials. The Songpan region in Sichuan Province was inhabited by various minority nationalities in a compact community, such as the descendants of Di and Qiang of the olden times. In the early years of the Ming Dynasty, apart from appointing officials to govern the region, the government also authorized 13 tribal officials to govern the minority nationalities by appointing them as "chiefs of the tribes." Officials of the Han nationality rode roughshod over the minority nationalities now and then and tended to make false reports to the imperial court about the real situation. In the fourth year of the reign of Zhengtong (1438), Songpan military commanders Zhao Liang and Zhao De made a false report, accusing a monk official by the name of Shangba of plotting a rebellion. They arrested Shangba by stratagem and put him in prison with the intention of "plundering his wealth." This aroused the indignation of his younger brother who gathered people together for a "rebellion." The imperial court readily believed the false report filed by Zhao Liang and company and dispatched Wang Ao to the region at the head of the government army to put down the rebellion. Soon after his arrival in Songpan, Wang Ao learned about the wrong done to Shangba. By setting Shangba free, putting to death the cruel and greedy commander Zhao Liang and placating the people of various nationalities there, Wang Ao succeeded in "putting down the rebellion in Songpan." While serving as viceroy of the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, Wang Ao also adopted the policy of being "strict" with officials and of "placating" the people. Formerly, the officials in Xunzhou, Wuzhou and their vicinity often rode roughshod over the Yao people, resulting in a "rebellion by the Yao people." When "Wang Ao arrived there, he suppressed the officials and earnestly placated the people so that the Yao people offered their allegiance to him," thus promoting a harmonious relationship among the various nationalities.

Wang Ao was loyal to the emperor and was not given to finding fault with his subordinates. In his later years, owing to his failing memory and slow response, he always took his attendant Tanlang along when he had an audience with Emperor Yingzong. When the emperor asked for the reason, Wang Ao said: "I am old now. I am afraid I shall not be able to remember what you have instructed and, lest I should 'miss' something, I have asked him to help me. He is honest and prudent and can be relied upon." He was open-minded and magnanimous toward his subordinates and did not entertain any personal prejudice against them. Cao Xun, a junior official of the Ministry of Official Personnel Affairs, who had been transferred to Jiangxi, returned to the capital owing to some illness. Wang Ao reported this matter to the imperial court.

Thinking that Cao Xun did not want to leave the capital, the emperor ordered him to "return to his native place." Nursing a grievance, he waylaid Wang Ao when he was on his way to the court and "manhandled him, slapped his face and cursed him bitterly." This was indeed an extremely bitter insult to a minister of the second highest rank. Consequently, the imperial court decided to put Cao Xun in prison, but Wang Ao interceded for him so that he was acquitted. "Everybody admired his magnanimity."

In view of the fact that Wang Ao was "very famous" his fellow official Li Xian evaluated him by saying: "Gaoyao had nine virtues while Reverend Mr Wang has five: prudent in time of disturbances, firm under all sorts of interference, simple and honest, resolute and steadfast and valiant and just."

Naturally, Wang Ao was after all a figure of the feudal ruling clique. All his actions, such as exercising strict "domestic discipline" upon himself and carrying out his official duties according to "official discipline" were aimed at protecting the fundamental interests of his own class and demonstrating his loyalty to the feudal system. However, if we compare him with his contemporaries, he was indeed, "a cut above them." His conduct and way of doing things served as a model for officials of the feudal landlord class. "By taking other people as examples, we can understand our merits and demerits." His deeds were praised both in official historical records and recounted in works of individual writers, so that they played the role of being "beneficial to the manners and morals of the time." ("Preface to 'Huan Ci' by Mr Chui Wenming")

JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES SENTRIES ON XISHA ISLANDS

OW161201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 16 April prominently features on page one a newsletter entitled "Sentry at the Remotest Corner of the Earth -- On a Garrison Unit of the PLA Navy Stationed on Zhongjian Island of the Xisha Islands."

Zhongjian Island, the southernmost fortified island of China's Xisha Islands, is far from the motherland's mainland and is nearly a 1,000-li voyage from the southern coast of Hainan Island. It is like a skiff floating on the rolling seas. The area of the whole island is less than 2 square kilometers. At noontime in midsummer the surface temperature on the island reaches as high as over 60 degrees. Slapped by the moist sea wind, many fighters suffer from rheumatism and arthritis. The living conditions on the island are very difficult. Even a pinch of soil or a cup of fresh water on the island must be transported from the mainland or the big island.

The fighters of this garrison unit are standing guard for the people of the motherland at this place year in and year out. They actively plant trees and vegetables in this place where not even a blade of grass grows. The island is full of vitality as a result. They heighten their vigilance in this place of great strategic importance to carefully garrison the motherland's territorial seas.

JIEFANGJUN BAO's newsletter gives a touching description of how the fighters cherish, build and garrison the island.

JIEFANGJUN BAO also carries a commentator's article entitled "Learn From the Patriotic Sentiments of the Sentrymen at the Remotest Corner of the Earth."

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ATTENDS PARTY MEETING

OW142333 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting this morning specially to study the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The meeting pledged to carry the struggle through to the end.

The study meeting was presided over by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee. The text of the central document was read first, followed by a report made by Meng Jiaqin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, on progress recently made by party committees at all levels in Anhui on handling major economic criminal cases. After his report, the meeting proceeded to seriously study and discuss, with reference to the actual situation in Anhui, the guidelines of the CCP Central Committee and State Council decision on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee pointed out in the discussion: The decision is extremely significant. It analyzed the serious crimes committed in the economic field in China and their distinctive features, explained the importance and the pressing need of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and pointed out the protracted nature of this struggle. In addition, it defined the policy, specified measures to be taken for this task and set strict demands on party committees at all levels. We must repeatedly study this decision and seriously implement it. We must regard this struggle as a major task for the whole party for this year and for a long period to come. We must guarantee its complete victory.

The standing committee also studied important measures for dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. It asked standing committees of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees as well as party organizations of various provincial units to immediately seriously study the decision and examine, in light of their reality, concrete measures for the smooth progress of this struggle. It asked them to guarantee the complete implementation of the decision. It asked them to adopt a variety of methods, such as the use of typical cases, to carry out lively and concrete ideological-political education among party members, cadres and masses. It asked them to create a social consensus on this major issue of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

XIANG NAN MEETS SHANGHAI INDUSTRY FIGURES

HK120401 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1359 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Report: "Xiang Nan Meets Visiting Delegation of Well-Known Figures in Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Circles"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 8 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the afternoon of 7 April, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, met Liu Jingji, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and chairman of the Shanghai municipal executive committee of the federation, and other members of the delegation of well-known figures in Shanghai industrial and commercial circles, who arrived to visit Fujian and to make investigations there. Xiang Nan expressed his hope that there would be closer cooperation between Fujian and Shanghai in order to boost economic development in Fujian.

Xiang Nan said that Fujian's economic construction must be developed quickly and soundly because it has abundant resources. At present, there are 10 major basic projects, such as airports, docks and railways, underway in Fujian and efforts are being made to develop the textile, sugar, paper and food industries there. He hoped that Shanghai would cooperate with Fujian in the construction of the basic projects and in developing the above-mentioned industries. He said that Shanghai had vigorously supported Fujian and he expressed the hope that Shanghai would cooperate more closely with Fujian in the future.

Liu Jingji, who is over 80, said: "When I visited Fujian 21 years ago, people here were still engaged in artillery action. But now Fujian has undergone great changes, which have given me the impression that there are broad prospects for development in Fujian. Fujian is rich in natural resources and many local products such as timber, sugar and fruit are items Shanghai lacks. Shanghai and Fujian must cooperate more closely in their economic construction and in developing their foreign trade. We of the Shanghai industrial and commercial circles are willing to contribute to the development of this cooperation."

The 10-member visiting delegation of well-known figures in Shanghai industrial and commercial circles arrived in Fuzhou on 6 April. They have come to Fujian to investigate the external economic activities and the construction of the Xiamen special economic zone in Fujian. Among the members are Yang Yanxiu and Guo Xiuzhen, vice chairmen of the Shanghai municipal committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Among the members of the delegation are also a couple of Taiwan compatriots who recently left Taiwan and settled in Shanghai. They are Wu Yuanlong, member of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and deputy manager of the trade department in the Patriotic Construction Company, and Liu Meiyun, member of the Shanghai municipal committee of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots. When Xiang Nan learned that Wu's ancestral home was near Zhanghou, he warmly invited the couple to visit Zhanghou and search for their ancestral roots. He said to them humorously: "Fujian is the land of your ancestors, and you are obligated to come here more often."

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK130935 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the provincial industrial and communications work conference on 12 April, emphasizing ways to strengthen the party's leadership over the industrial front and strengthen ideological and political work in enterprises.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: There is a great deal of work to be done if we want to implement the spirit of the speech delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the national industrial and communications work conference, correct the guiding thought in industrial production, genuinely put emphasis on improving economic results and have a solid, not inflated, growth rate in developing the industrial production of our province. The most important work, the priority work, is to strengthen the party's leadership over the industrial front and to enhance the ideological and political work in enterprises. If we fail to do so, it will be impossible to do a good job in promoting industrial production.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Agriculture is the foundation and industry is the leading factor of the national economy. They are two inseparable wings of the national economy. If we fail to promote agriculture, the people will have nothing to eat and the national economy will have no foundation. If we fail to promote industry, it will be impossible to improve the backwardness in agriculture and to achieve the four modernizations. Over the past few years, party committees at all levels have concentrated their main energies on agriculture and scored great achievements. This is absolutely necessary and correct. Had we not done so, there would not have been such an excellent situation in agriculture, which is now in the forefront and on the rise. As for industry, generally speaking, party committees at all levels have also paid attention to it, done a great deal of work and realized relatively good achievements. However, we must realize the fact that some of our leading comrades have not yet profoundly and comprehensively understood the dialectical relationship between agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. They do not have a clear understanding of the guiding thought that we must pay attention to both agriculture and industry simultaneously to enable them to promote each other. A phenomenon of paying attention only to agriculture and ignoring the role of industry as the leading factor still exists. If we fail to eliminate this phenomenon, the development of our agriculture, industry and the entire national economy will be hindered.

To achieve good economic results and maintain a relatively good growth rate in our province's economic construction, we must continuously do a good job in promoting agriculture and, at the same time, make up our minds to strive to promote industry and give full play to its role as the leading factor in the national economy. I hope that comrades of party committees and government organs at all levels will conscientiously study this issue, place it in its due leading position and adopt a number of practical and effective measures to realize some obvious achievements as soon as possible.

After listing a number of new tasks for industrial production required by the development of agriculture and the national economy, Comrade Bai Rubing emphasized: Comrades in party committees at all levels and on the industrial front should give overall consideration to and make comprehensive arrangements for industrial and agricultural plans, for industrial production to suit the needs of agricultural development and for industry and agriculture to promote and compete with each other. In guiding work, it is necessary to put emphasis on both the foundation and the leading factor, so as to enable both to have relatively rapid development and to maintain continuous progress in the national economy. The top leaders of party committees at all levels should pay equal attention to both agriculture and industry. Localities whose industrial foundation is relatively weak should place industrial development high on their agenda, genuinely strengthen leadership and work and enable industrial production to develop harmoniously with agricultural production. Localities whose industrial foundation is relatively good should give full play to their strong points, take the lead in promoting advanced technology, producing high-grade, precision and advanced products and improving economic results and set an example for others.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Whether party committees can concentrate their main energies on implementing the party's principles and policies and strengthening the ideological and political work plays a major part in deciding whether they can improve and strengthen the party's leadership and enhance the party's fighting capacity as well as in deciding whether they can bring into full play the enthusiasm of staff and workers and achieve the best economic results in the national economy. Party committees should use their main energies to conduct ideological and political work and strengthen party building. Through the party's organizational, propaganda and educational work, and by making good use of party members' model and exemplary role, party committees should genuinely strengthen the party's leadership over enterprises in politics and ideology and supervise and see to it that enterprises adhere to the socialist orientation and strictly implement the party's and government's principles, policies and plans, observe the state's systems and rules, protect the interests of the state and the people, ensure the fulfillment of various political and economic tasks of the enterprises and correctly handle the relations between the interest of the state, enterprises and staff and workers. If party committees of enterprises fail to fulfill such tasks and are keen on concrete administrative and economic affairs, they will be considered as neglecting their duty and failing to perform their leading role. All localities and departments should sum up experiences and solve the question of which aspects enterprise party committees should concentrate their main energies on.

Comrade Bai Rubing emphasized: To strengthen ideological and political work, we should first of all conduct ideological work among leading cadres at all levels and solve their ideological problems. Party committees at all levels and all departments and units on the industrial and communications front should conscientiously examine the ideological status of leading bodies in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the CCP Central Committee to see whether they suit the needs of the current situation, whether they put the interests of the party and the people first, whether they are in high spirits, whether they are as brave as the women's volleyball players and whether they can defy difficulties or are afraid of them. Leading cadres at all levels should conduct criticism and self-criticism in light of reality. I hope that leading cadres at all levels will exert themselves, further improve the listlessness in ideological and political work and score greater achievements in work.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

OW061345 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress victoriously ended on the morning of 4 April after deputies had worked together to satisfactorily complete the items on the agenda in 5 and 1/2 days. The session called on the people throughout the city to rally closely around the CCP Central Committee and, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, work with greater vigor and aggressiveness to overcome difficulties and fulfill all of our city's tasks for this year. It also called for continuous efforts in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity so as to realize new achievements in developing material and spiritual civilization in Shanghai. This will enable us to make our due contributions to our country's socialist modernization.

The 4 April plenary meeting was presided over by Comrade Zhong Min. A total of 1,145 city deputies attended this meeting. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, (Li Dingxiang), Wang Tao and Zhou Gucheng. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, (Sun Yuanxi), Yang Kai and Pei Xianbai were also seated on the rostrum. The meeting approved:

- the resolution on the municipal government's work report;
- the report of the budget examination committee of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on Shanghai city's final financial accounts for 1981 and its 1982 budget;
- the resolution on approving the city's 1982 economic and social development plan and the 1981 final accounts and 1981 budget;
- the resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress;
- the work reports of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate;
- the report of the motions examination committee of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on its examination of motions.

The session closed amid the solemn refrains of the national anthem. Members of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee attending its fourth session were present at the closing plenary meeting as observers. Also present as observers were NPC deputies and National CPPCC Committee members currently in Shanghai and responsible comrades of the various departments of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government.

Resolution Adopted

OW081415 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress has examined the "report on opinions concerning arrangements for the 1982 Shanghai city economic and social development plan" and the "report on Shanghai city's 1981 final accounts and 1982 budget" and has adopted the following resolution:

The session approves the 1982 Shanghai city economic and social development plan. Since the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government has resolutely implemented the measures decided upon by the State Council for further readjusting the national economy and has actively worked for and made achievements in developing industrial and agricultural production, expanding domestic and foreign trade, stabilizing market prices and improving the people's livelihood. The session demands that the municipal people's government, in this year's economic work adhere to the guiding ideology focusing on raising economic results, strive to achieve a realistic growth rate with better economic results than last year and ensure the fulfillment of this year's economic and social development plan.

On the basis of the budget examination committee's report, the session approves Shanghai city's 1981 final accounts and 1982 budget. In 1981, the city's finance departments played an active role in accelerating economic readjustment; supporting production development; promoting culture, education, public health and science; and improving the people's livelihood. The session expresses satisfaction that the city, in the course of readjusting and transforming the national economy, has made efforts to increase revenues, cut expenditures and fulfill the revenue targets fairly well. To achieve a basic balance between revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments remains a matter of prime importance this year. The session calls on the municipal people's government to continue to work hard to develop production, actively organize revenue sources, cut expenditures, oppose waste, strengthen financial inspection, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and ensure the fulfillment of this year's financial tasks assigned by the state.

JIEFANG RIBAO CITED ON STATUS OF BAOSHAN PROJECT

HK090146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Residents of Shanghai will soon be receiving the first benefits from the multi-billion-dollar Baoshan iron and steel complex when the first generator on the site begins to supply them with electricity. A third of the Baoshan project -- China's biggest steel works -- is now complete. Work first began in 1979, but was suspended in 1981 and resumed this year.

In an interview with JIEFANG RIBAO (LIBERATION DAILY), Zhu Erpei, party chief of the complex, said 95 percent of the imported equipment had been delivered and was being installed in the workshops. "If this project was viewed as a bottomless pit which swallowed immense investment, people can now rest assured that the bottom is within reach," Zhu said.

The project should be complete by 1985. By then, the first stage will be able to produce 2.8 million tons of iron, three million tons of steel, half a million tons of staple steel ingots. To divide the entire Baoshan project into two stages is a positive result of the national economic readjustment programme, said Zhu.

Will the Baoshan complex lose money in its first stage of operation? Zhu said that an economic evaluation made by more than 200 experts last year showed it would not lose money, though its economic results would not be very favourable. This was because the first stage of construction would cost 62 percent of the total investment (of two stages), while its output would amount only to one-third of the entire finished project, because of the pending erection of the hot and cold rolling mills. To make up for the financial disadvantage, the authorities have decided to step up construction of the power station. The two generators in the power centre, totaling 70 mW, generate 5 billion kWh of electricity each year and will bring considerable revenue to the Baoshan complex.

Zhu Erpei said the complex would not cause any pollution problems for Shanghai.

The State Bureau of Environmental Protection conducted simulated tests last year in Baoshan, and the results proved that all effluents would conform with health standards.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK150215 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government issued a circular on 14 April on seriously studying and implementing the decision of the Central Committee and State Council on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The circular says: The decision of the Central Committee and State Council is extremely important. It correctly analyzes the current situation and makes clear explanations and stipulations regarding the importance, nature, principles, policies and methods of striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Resolutely implementing this decision is of major importance for winning victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, for ensuring that China's modernization drive can advance along the socialist track and for correctly implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The party committees and people's government at all levels and every unit must immediately study and discuss this decision, make sure that everyone understands its intention, further enhance ideological understanding, profoundly comprehend the expressions used in the decision regarding certain issues and the various lines of demarcation it draws and master the principles and policies. After that, in connection with the actual conditions in our own areas and units, we should stipulate specific measures for correctly implementing this decision and summon up resolve to resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

At the same time, the party committees and governments at all levels and every unit must immediately organize all party members and cadres, workers and the masses to seriously study this decision and spontaneously wage resolute struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. At the same time, they should further promote industrial and agricultural production, domestic and external economic activities and all work, and prevent the occurrence of any negative factor that might affect production and work. We must unite as one, work together and strive for total victory in this struggle.

NEW GUANGDONG REGULATIONS ON IMPORTED COMMODITIES

HK160803 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government promulgated new regulations on 15 April on controlling prices of imported commodities. The new regulations pointed out: It is necessary to strictly control imported commodities. Despite different prescribed foreign exchange rates, different original prices of imported goods and transportation costs, the market retail prices of imported commodities must be under unified management. Commodity prices in the business units must be strictly in line with the leading business units. Prices of imported commodities directly for sale to the masses in the market must be examined and approved by the departments in charge of commodity prices. Business units are not allowed to fix their own prices.

The new regulations also pointed out: Imported consumer commodities including reimported goods should be sold according to the state's marked retail prices. The prices should be fixed strictly according to quality; business units are forbidden to raise the prices privately or in disguised forms. With the approval of the provincial commodity price bureau, some products can be sold in accordance with the regulations formulated in the summary of the work conference of Guangdong, Fujian and the special economic zones. Commodities imported and to be sold in both Guangdong and Fujian can be sold at a price slightly higher or lower than the price fixed by the state. However, these commodities cannot be sold at a price 10 percent lower than the state's fixed price.

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK140957 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial meeting of advanced representatives in planned parenthood work, which lasted 3 days, concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. Vice Governor Li Fuquan presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Han Ningfu and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the PLA units in Wuhan attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, Governor Han Ningfu made an important speech. In his speech, he first offered congratulations, on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, on the tremendous success of the meeting. "He said that the reason our province has achieved good results in its planned parenthood work lies in the fact that our CCP committees and governments at all levels have implemented the principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. It also lies in the fact that the broad ranks of planned parenthood workers and the departments concerned have made joint efforts, and in the fact the advanced units and individuals have played their exemplary roles."

"In his speech, Comrade Han Ningfu called on the CCP committees and governments at all levels to further implement the relevant directives that have been issued recently by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and to teach all the masses of people to understand the party's policies. The CCP committees and governments at all levels should really strengthen their leadership over planned parenthood work and strive to fulfill the province's birth control plan this year. In conducting planned parenthood work, our CCP and CYL members and our cadres should take the lead. This is especially important for our leading cadres, who must teach their sons and daughters to carry out planned parenthood work. In the future, we should supervise and inspect, level by level, from the highest to the lowest levels, the implementation of the planned parenthood policies by our leading cadres and by the sons and daughters of our leading cadres. There will be an investigation of the implementation of the planned parenthood policies among our leading cadres throughout our province in the first half of this year."

"Comrade Han Ningfu said that at present, we have established the production responsibility system throughout our province. We should include planned parenthood work in implementing any form of the production responsibility system. All the localities should continue to sum up, perfect and popularize the good methods that combine planned parenthood work with the production responsibility system."

At the end of his speech, he encouraged the advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood work to maintain their glory and continue to play their exemplary role and urged those that lag behind to learn from and catch up with the advanced. The meeting praised 1,200 advanced collectives and 800 advanced individuals.

BRIEFS

HAINAN DROUGHT CIRCULAR -- The Hainan regional commissioner's office issued a circular on 1 April demanding that governments at all levels launch the masses in the struggle against drought. The circular said: Most parts of Hainan have had no soaking rain since last winter, while the temperature has been higher than usual. At present, 1.31 million mu of crops, including 697,000 mu of rice, are affected by drought. In some places, people and animals have difficulty finding drinking water. According to the weather forecast, the rainy season will be rather late this year, and most parts of Hainan will have no rain until May. It is currently necessary to carry out the following tasks in order to overcome the drought: 1) Leading comrades of counties and communes must lead cadres to the frontline to investigate and solve problems in light of local conditions; 2) the counties should check on the maintenance of irrigation channels; 3) strengthen management over the use of water; 4) do a good job in overhauling and maintaining irrigation equipment; 5) all sectors and trades must provide support. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 Apr 82 HK]

CHI BIQING ADDRESSES GUIYANG DECORUM GATHERING

HK160307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Summary] The Guiyang Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees held a rally on 15 April to review and present awards for the all-people decorum and courtesy month. Over 2,700 people attended the rally, including leading comrades of the party, government and army in Guizhou and Guiyang.

Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chi Biqing spoke at the rally. He particularly stressed two points: 1) In launching the decorum and courtesy activities, it is necessary to uphold the system of both presenting awards and conducting criticism; 2) it is necessary to get a good grasp of building spiritual civilization. He said: "The CCP Central Committee and State Council recently issued a decision on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The party committees and government organs at all levels, and every state cadre and party and CYL member, must study this decision well, resolutely implement it and ensure that it is carried out to the letter. We will certainly not permit people to go their own way."

SICHUAN LEADERS INSPECT JINTANG FLOOD RECOVERY

HK180311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong, Governor Lu Dadong and Chengdu Mayor Hu Maozhou visited Jintang County on 15 April to find out how the people of this county, hit by severe floods last year, had revived production and rebuilt their homes. By now the county has rebuilt 2,600 of 3,000 water conservation projects that were destroyed. Over 5,200 of the 6,000 peasant households whose homes were destroyed have now built new houses. The local government has allocated 26 million jin of grain to support people in the disaster areas. As a result, the masses in those areas each have 30 jin of ration grain a month. This year the county hopes to increase spring-harvested crop production by 10 percent over the bumper year of 1980.

TAN QILONG AT SICHUAN FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

HK140338 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Sichuan provincial planned parenthood work conference successfully concluded in Chengdu on 12 April. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the closing meeting of the conference and made an important speech. He said that in the past few years our province has realized a considerable number of good results in planned parenthood work. These good results have been achieved by our comrades, especially those at the basic level, through devoting themselves wholeheartedly and ungrudgingly to this task, coordinating and cooperating closely with one another and making great efforts under the unified leadership of the CCP committee and government at all levels. He congratulated and saluted the comrades who attended the conference on their successes and requested that they convey his congratulations and greetings to the comrades at the basic level.

In his speech, Comrade Tan Qilong emphatically pointed out that the key to continuously improving planned parenthood work lies in vigorously paying attention to the actual implementation of the directives of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on continuously doing a good job of our planned parenthood work and the relevant directives of the provincial CCP committee. The CCP committees and governments at all levels throughout our province should include planned parenthood work in their agenda of important matters and earnestly strengthen their leadership over this work. They should simultaneously pay attention both to the work of production and human reproduction. In our rural areas, we should really carry out our planned parenthood plans and measures by making contracts that assign obligations in carrying out family planning as well as setting production responsibility and sales quotas for agricultural and sideline products.

Comrade Tan Qilong required medical and health departments to intensify their propaganda regarding scientific knowledge about planned parenthood and to pay great attention to improving their technical guidance in planned parenthood work. He called on them to make new technical breakthroughs in order to ensure safe and effective birth control.

YIN FATANG AT LHASA DECORUM MONTH MEETING

HK140359 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 12 April, the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, together with the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee, solemnly held the Lhasa summation and commendation meeting for the all-people decorum and courtesy month, in the cultural palace of working people. More than 1,200 people, including responsible comrades of the party, government and army organization of Xizang region and Lhasa municipality, representatives of advanced collectives and individuals and cadres and representatives of various nationalities attended the meeting."

"The responsible comrades of the regional and municipal party, government and army organizations participating in the meeting included Yin Fatang, Yangling Duojie, Song Ziyuang and others. Comrade (Lu Yuqun), secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee presided over the meeting. Comrade Dainba Gyaincain, secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, and acting chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, made a summary report on the all-people decorum and courtesy month in Lhasa. On behalf of the CCP committee and the people's government of Xizang region, Comrade Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CCP committee, made a speech at the meeting, extending sincere congratulations and cordial greetings to the participants."

YUNNAN PARTY MEMBERS' RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES SCORED

HK080635 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A letter from Yunnan Radio's Lincang Prefecture reporter (Shi Jiyuan) says: I was recently visiting the border area when I found that some party and CYL members were taking part in religious activities. This included the brigade party branch deputy secretary, who is leader of the brigade; apart from taking part himself, he was also encouraging his son, a senior middle school graduate, to do so.

There are numerous reasons why party and CYL members take part in religious activities. Some are unable to make clear distinctions in ideologies and policies; some lack scientific and cultural knowledge; and some bow to the pressure of social public opinion and their families. In taking part in religious activities, they not only weaken the combat effectiveness of the party and CYL organizations, but also have a bad effect among the masses. The party and CYL organizations should pay full attention to these incidents.

The constitution stipulates that citizens have freedom of religious belief and also freedom not to follow any religious belief and to publicize atheism. Party and CYL members have Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their guiding ideology and dialectical materialism as their world outlook. They certainly do not believe in gods, and still less can they take part in religious activities. If a party member believes in religion or takes part in feudal superstitious activities, that is a question not just of understanding, but also of party spirit, and is incompatible with the regulations of the party constitution. Hence, it is necessary to carry out work among those party and CYL members and branches that have taken part in religious activities, conduct propaganda in atheism for them and arm their minds with dialectical materialism, so that they can understand that party and CYL members are atheists who should not only refrain from taking part in religious activities, but should also struggle against behavior that, under the pretext of religious activities, harms society and affects production, so as to ensure the smooth progress of our modernization drive.

HEBEI COMMENTS ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK190857 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Speeding Up and Doing a Good Job of Striking at Economic Criminal Activities"]

[Text] The struggle to crack down on the unlawful and criminal activities in the economic field is being carried out throughout our province, and is being developed in depth. Judging from the cases that we have inquired into and dealt with, especially the major ones, we see that most of the economic cases are complicated in nature and have involved many departments and people. In order to promptly and thoroughly investigate and deal with all the economic offenses, and in order to carry out this struggle to the end, the leading groups should pay serious attention to this struggle and adopt vigorous measures.

The criminal case of collusion with outside speculators by people in the service company dealing with means of production of the Handan prefectural material and goods department is an old case that we began to deal with as far back as February 1981. True, at that time we organized some people to investigate the case, but the investigational work made slow progress because we failed to adopt vigorous measures and because we failed to pay close attention to the work. In September 1981, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CCP committee directly sent people to form a joint investigation group with people from the Handan prefectural and municipal organizations. After 5 months of investigation, we finally completed a thorough investigation of the case. This fact proves that an economic criminal case often involves many departments and enterprises. Therefore, in investigating economic offenses, all the enterprises, departments and organizations at all levels should cooperate with each other in the struggle. The organizations at each level should pay close attention to those organizations directly under them in order to ensure that the struggle of striking at economic offenses will be carried out thoroughly.

The commentary says that the struggle to crack down on unlawful and criminal activities in the economic field is one of the key tasks this year. This requires the CCP committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership in this work. The principal leading comrades in these CCP committees should personally pay attention to this work. They should organize the leading comrades of the relevant departments into strong special leading teams to be responsible for this work. These leading teams should promptly analyze the cases that we already detected and the clues in these cases and focus their efforts on key cases in order to make a thorough investigation of them. They should implement the responsibility system. Every unit is responsible for investigating and dealing with the cases in it, but if the cases involve the principal leading cadres of the unit, they will be put in the charge of the department responsible for this work or be put in the charge of the CCP committees at higher levels. We must vigorously and speedily handle the cases of serious offenses and crimes such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzling, bribing and misappropriating large amounts of state property. We should mete out judicial punishment to the cadres, especially leading cadres, who have committed serious economic crimes. We should pay attention to making a clear distinction between proper economic activities and the activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband and speculating and between common unhealthy practices and economic crimes. In investigating and affixing responsibility for offenses of embezzlement, we should clearly affix the responsibility of the individuals who have committed embezzlement, as we should not indiscriminately treat all the staff and workers in a department where embezzlement activities have been committed as embezzlers. We should be lenient in punishing first offenders, accessories and those who have voluntarily confessed their crimes, who have exposed the offenses of others and who have promptly disgorged their criminal gains. We should reduce the number of offenders whom we punish and enlarge the number of offenders whom we make mend their ways through education. We should mitigate the punishment of or exempt from punishment those who have committed ordinary economic offenses, as long as they thoroughly confess their offenses and disgorge all their unlawful gains.

The struggle of striking at economic offenders and criminals is a major issue that has a vital bearing on the success and failure of the socialist modernization of our country, and a vital bearing on the prosperity and survival of our nation. Of course, we will encounter a large number of difficulties, but we are sure to carry out this struggle to the end, as long as we are determined to earnestly strengthen leadership and carry out the mass line and as long as we correctly implement the party's policies and mobilize all the people and all the departments to take part in this struggle.

HEBEI REPORTS PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW040856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, April 4 (XINHUA) -- China's central government has appropriated more than 820 million yuan this year for the construction of large and medium-sized key projects, including railways, harbors, coal mines, power plants and petroleum projects, in Hebei Province, north China, according to the provincial capital construction department.

Construction has begun on the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, which is scheduled to be opened to traffic by 1984. The railway linking Beijing with Datong, a leading coal base in Shanxi Province, is being electrified. The two projects will speed up the transportation of coal to Qinhuangdao on the coast for export. Meanwhile, construction of a coal wharf in Qinhuangdao harbor is being accelerated. The 57-kilometer-long railway from Shijiazhuang, capital of the province, to Dezhou is being double-tracked and will be completed by the end of this year. The railway linking Handan in Hebei Province with Changzhi in the neighboring province of Shanxi is still under construction. The completion of these projects will increase the coal shipping capacity from Shanxi, China's leading coal producing center, to other areas.

Several big and medium-sized coal mines are under construction in Hebei Province, also an important coal producer in the country. These include the Qianjiaying and Fangezhuang mines, each with a designed annual production capacity of 4 million tons; the Dongpang mine, designed to produce 1.8 million tons a year; and three other mines, each with an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons. Construction has also been intensified on the Fangezhuang coal dressing plant, with a capacity of 4 million tons a year, the biggest of its kind in the country, and the Dongpang coal dressing plant, with a capacity of 1.8 million tons a year, according to the department.

New generating units are being added to the Douhe and Matou power plants, with a combined capacity of more than 2.4 million kilowatts. A 100,000-kilowatt generating unit will be put into operation at the Xiahuayuan power plant before the end of this year. In addition, the north China oilfield plans to increase 800,000 tons of crude oil this year by drilling more wells, the department said.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL SOWING AREA -- According to statistics released by departments concerned, the sowing area of various crops in Nei Monggol region in 1982 will equal or slightly surpass that of 1981. Over 125 billion jin of farm manure were accumulated, an increase of 15 percent over 1981. Half of the farm manure has been delivered to brigades. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK170431 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 17 April commentary: "Study and Implement the Decision"]

[Excerpts] The commentary notes: The decision promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council concerning dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field is a document of great importance. It is a general principle for guiding us in dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for the vast numbers of cadres and state functionaries in preserving the purity of communists and in guarding against the five evils. Studying this decision and resolutely and seriously implementing it is very important in ensuring the fulfillment of the great task of the four modernizations drive.

The commentary states: The activity of striking sharp blows at serious economic crimes is developing in depth. Over the past 3 months, many serious criminal offences have been uncovered. Of these, some have been dealt with publicly, and some are currently being dealt with. This has had a notable impact on stopping economic crimes, improving the party work style and social practices and on enkindling the masses' enthusiasm for the four modernizations drive.

In studying the decision, we must, first of all, fully grasp the essence of the decision and then deepen our understanding of the great meaning of this struggle. We should note that most party members and cadres in the province, leading comrades at all levels in particular, have increased their understanding of this issue through studying the central documents and waging struggles in the previous period. However, we should also note that some comrades still have obtuse and muddled ideas.

Leaders at all levels should conscientiously investigate the work done in the previous stage in accord with the decision, sum up the experiences, discover problems and shortcomings and improve the leadership over the struggle against serious economic crimes.

JILIN URGES CONSTRUCTION UNITS FULFILL CONTRACTS

SK091202 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Construction Contracts Should Be Executed Earnestly"]

[Text] Recently, some enterprises in charge of capital construction projects have neglected the legal role of contracts and built construction projects which were not in accordance with the signed contract. They have often extended time limits for projects, and their construction has been of poor quality, thus not only detrimentally affecting the usage of projects, but also engendering grave losses to the state and the people.

One reason for this situation is that leaders of some construction departments and the units in charge of construction fail to understand the significance of execution of contracts. Another reason is that advantages and disadvantages of contracts do not coincide with the individual economic interests of the parties concerned.

Leaders of construction departments and of the units in charge of construction should conscientiously study, grasp and apply the economic contract law, strengthen the sense of economic responsibility, pay attention to the trustworthiness of construction contracts and observe contract discipline. As for those who seriously break contracts, their individual economic as well as administrative and criminal responsibilities should be ascertained. In addition, we should intensify management of construction contracts and regard the execution of contracts as an economic task for the units in charge of construction. Construction banks, industrial and commercial administrative departments and judicial organs at all levels should timely investigate and deal with contract violations and enforce contract discipline to make the most of investments in capital construction projects.

QINGHAI URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK150959 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the morning of 14 April standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee conscientiously studied and discussed the decision adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at criminals who seriously undermine the economy. They also formulated, in line with the province's actual situation, measures to accurately implement this decision, and pledged to carry the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field through to the end.

In reviewing development of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, these standing committee members said: Although we have done much work and scored initial achievements in implementing the guidelines of the central directives, we still lag far behind the demands of the State Council. This is mainly because many comrades fail to understand the seriousness of the struggle against corruption. Some comrades doubt that this struggle can adversely affect production. Worse still, some comrades themselves engage in criminal activities, and thus dare not wage struggle for fear of getting in trouble. All these wrong ways of thinking should be eliminated promptly. We must strengthen leadership and work hard in line with the guidelines of this decision to advance this struggle.

The standing committee of the provincial CCP committee has decided to organize all cadres and party members to conscientiously study this decision. From now on, all units should organize cadres, workers and staff as well as their family members to study the decision for a week. Leading cadres of various units should explain and publicize this decision to the people to deepen their understanding. In addition, we should give full publicity to this decision to bring into play the power of the legal system. All economic criminals should turn themselves in to the police as soon as possible to receive lenient treatment. Party and government leading cadres at all levels, major leading cadres in particular, should personally assume responsibility, rigorously enforce rules and regulations, adopt the mass line, pay attention to cracking down on conspicuous and major cases, investigate economic crimes hidden in their own units and handle them as soon as possible.

QINGHAI RAILWAY CORPS HOLDS MILITARY PARADE

SK110225 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] A certain unit of the railway corps held a military parade and march-past on 31 March. Qi Qianzhai, deputy commander of the railway corps, and other leading comrades attended the parade. This parade manifested the militant work style and the sense of discipline of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the unit. After the parade, Qi Qianzhai, on behalf of the party committee and the leading organ of the railway corps, extended regards to the cadres and soldiers who were fighting in the Xizang Plateau throughout the year. He urged the commanders and fighters to do a very good job in military training based on the special features of the railway corps.

BRIEFS

GANSU CITY PLANNING -- The overall planning for the urban areas of Pingliang Prefecture has been basically completed. According to the plan, Pingliang will be built into a new city whose major production will be light industrial and textile products, fur products, machinery and building materials. The city planning work also covered transportation, construction of residential houses, public facilities and tree-planting areas, power and water supplies and disposal of garbage. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Apr 82 SK]

SOFTBALL LEADERS URGE RELOCATION OF WORLD MEET

OW171922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The call for the relocation of the fifth world women's softball championship was firmly voiced by leaders, coaches and players of Chinese women's softball teams today.

Participating in the first-stage matches of the 1982 national women's softball tournament here, they interviewed XINHUA this afternoon.

Jiang Ying, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Softball Association, stated: The Chinese Softball Association hopes that the Chinese delegation will have an opportunity of participating in the world championship on Chinese soil alongside their compatriots [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1514 GMT on 17 April in its version reads: "...alongside the Chinese players..."] in Taiwan in order to win honours jointly for the Chinese nation. For this purpose, necessary preparations have been made. However, some Americans in the International Softball Federation are now trying to exploit the upcoming world championship for the creation of "two Chinas." This is something that will never be tolerated.

Li Minkuan, coach of the women's softball team now under training for the forthcoming world championship, said: Don Porter, secretary-general of the International Softball Federation, has time and again resorted to tricks. Under the pretext that there is need to abide by the resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation on the issue of China's Taipei, Porter said that only the flags of the International Olympic Committee and the International Softball Federation will be hoisted and the anthem of the International Olympic Committee played at the fifth world championship and that all the political issues had been solved. But, responsible members of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association repeatedly claimed that the right to hoist the flag of the "Republic of China" and the anthem of the "Republic of China" had not been abandoned. At the same time, Porter neither refuted nor negated this practice. [The XINHUA Chinese version reads: "... neither refuted nor obstructed this practice."] As a matter of fact, he continued to make use of the championship for his "two Chinas" trap which was set not only to hoodwink a number of softball teams for the Taipei championship but also to make the Chinese Taipei Softball Association take part in the "two Chinas" scheme. This will naturally go against the wishes of all the Chinese people (Taiwan people included) for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

Su Chengfu, coach of the team of Hunan Province and compatriot of Gaoshan nationality in Taiwan, said: If the Chinese Taipei Softball Association acts in accordance with the dictate of Porter and other Americans by erecting obstacles in a bid not to allow the players from the Chinese mainland and Taiwan to jointly participate in the championship on the soil of their motherland, it will fail to meet the expectations of the Taiwan compatriots.

Zhang Guixiang, player of the Beijing team, who was a member of the Chinese youth softball team to the world youth softball championships in Canada last year, pointed out: The players from the mainland and Taiwan Province ate, stayed and played together then and, therefore, unforgettable affections and friendship existed among them. The players of the mainland are convinced that their fellow players in Taiwan really welcome them to Taipei for the forthcoming championship. But, certain responsible persons in the International Softball Federation are creating "two Chinas." This, of course, can never be tolerated.

HSIN WAN PAO SEES PROGRESS IN SINO-U.S. TALKS

HK161418 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Apr 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Shoals Have Been Avoided, but Crisis Is Not Over Yet"]

[Text] Sino-U.S. relations have not retrogressed, though Washington decided to sell military spare parts to Taiwan, and Beijing's protest has enabled U.S. officials to have a breathing spell. However, there are no indications that the relations will not retrogress. The danger still exists.

After Washington announced its decision to ask for congressional approval to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan, Beijing's Foreign Ministry issued a strong protest. The U.S. Department of State deemed it as a "strong and serious" protest while some official quarters held that it was "mild." Anyhow, the relations were not downgraded, and the Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin was not recalled to Beijing.

The talks in Beijing will be continued.

Western sources said that this was a "significant concession" made by Washington. Before asking for congressional approval, the U.S. Government explained the following three points to the Chinese Government: First, this is not a new sale but a continuation of an old deal. Second, this is not a sale of weapons but a sale of spare parts. Third, during the course of talks with China, the United States will not sell any arms or military spare parts to Taiwan. The third point is actually an assurance, which means the "suspension" of the sale.

Thus, Beijing might as well wait and see, and continue to negotiate with the United States, "just this once to see how the other side behaves."

It was said that on Beijing's demand, the talks have now come to the question of the quantity and quality of arms sales. Besides, there is also the question of a time limit. Although the details of the talks are being kept strictly secret, judging from what was said, there has been some progress in the talks, at least, there has been no retrogression.

On the other hand, pro-Taiwan people are showing contradictory feelings of being elated and being apprehensive. They are afraid that Taiwan will be unable to buy U.S. weapons or military spare parts in due course or after the months' talks, and that this deal will possibly be the last deal.

Of course, things may not develop so smoothly. However, this shows that some diehards in the United States can no longer act willfully and "do whatever they please."

This is only one aspect of the matter. The other is that the diehards still have not mended their ways. They are playing little tricks, and big tricks too. They are still advocating arms sales, which is, in essence, the creation of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," or an expression of regarding Taiwan as a "political entity." Thus, the danger of a retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations still exists.

Beijing has kept a clear head. It knows what to say and what to do. While adhering to principles, it is also flexible in implementing principles. It does not yield an inch and does not press the other side too hard. If Washington has a clear head, it will also do things in a correct way.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

April 20, 1982

